

Labour steps up pressure for DTI report

Lady Archer to resist calls for TV resignation

By LINDSAY COOK, BUSINESS EDITOR, AND PHILIP WEBSTER, POLITICAL EDITOR

LADY Archer was said last night to have firmly resisted any suggestion that she should resign from the board of Anglia Television amid the furor over her husband's link with a deal involving shares in the company.

As sources at Anglia insisted she had no intention of going, Labour stepped up the pressure on the Government to publish the report of the Department of Trade and Industry investigation into the affair.

Lady Archer, a non-executive director of Anglia, has maintained that she did not alert her husband to the fact that the company was about to be the subject of a £392 million takeover bid by the MAI group.

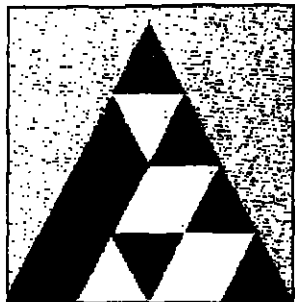
Sources at Anglia said Lady Archer's explanation of her role had been fully accepted. "There is not growing pressure in the company for her to go. Assurances have been given and accepted and she is staying," one insider said.

The sources close to Anglia also dismissed suggestions that an emergency meeting of the MAI board has been called by Lord Hollick, the Labour peer who heads the company, to discuss Lady Archer's future as a director. Lord Hollick has just returned from holiday.

Sources insist that members of the board of Anglia, now a wholly owned subsidiary of MAI, are not pressing for Lady Archer to resign, despite growing demands from outside for her to go.

The Anglia board no longer has corporate power but must ensure that the television company meets its franchise obligations to produce quality programmes with a regional distinction. Lady Archer, who is a member of the Lloyd's of London Council and chairman of its hardship committee, lives in Cambridgeshire, in the Anglia region.

Lord Hollick and Peter Hickson, MAI's finance director, also sit on the Anglia



board, with Lord Eatwell, a former economic adviser to Neil Kinnock and now a Cambridge professor. David Putnam, the film maker, Roger Lawton, Michael Hughes, David McCall, Patrick Sharman and company secretary Robin Stephenson.

While MAI may already be considering slimming down the board it might be difficult to remove Lady Archer, the only woman, without replac-



Lord Hollick has returned from holiday

ing her with another. However, a review may be delayed until Mr Hickson returns from holiday. The next meeting of the MAI board is scheduled for the end of next month.

The parent company board comprises Lord Hollick, Mr Hickson, Sir James McKinnon, the former director general of Ofgas, Charles Gregson, Sir Ian Morrow,

Richard Hooper and Raymond Wheeler.

The controversial shares were bought in two packets of 25,000 through the City stockbroker Charles Stanley on January 13 and 14. They were ordered by Lord Archer and put in the name of Brook Saib, a former political assistant. The shares were sold immediately after the takeover at a profit of £80,000. The Anglia board was told details of the takeover on January 12.

Robin Cook, the shadow Trade and Industry Secretary, said last night he had written to Michael Heseltine, the President of the Board of Trade, asking him to confirm that there was no legal reason why the inspectors' report should not be released if Lord Archer gave his consent. He said that as Lord Archer had publicly stated that the report exonerated him he had no reason to withhold his permission.

If Mr Cook's interpretation of the Financial Services Act, which he says would allow publication of the DTI report, is agreed by Mr Heseltine when he replies to him, there will be then no reason why the inspectors' report should not be released if Lord Archer to agree to publication.

The public needed to know whether the DTI report had really cleared the Conservative peer of allegations of insider dealing, Mr Cook said. "We don't know if he was exonerated by the DTI report. The only person who knows what the report says is Michael Heseltine, who is another Tory politician. That is why I want a second opinion to find out if that report really did exonerate Lord Archer."

Last night Mr Cook said he was sure the President of the Board of Trade would welcome the chance to prove that the DTI report did not give him grounds for further action against Lord Archer.

"The continuing refusal of Government ministers to let anyone else see the inspectors' report only increases interest in what they have got to hide."



Susan Pilkington at home in Brixton: waiting to hear her son's side of the story

Britain refuses to yield until Modahl tells her side of story

By JOHN GOODBODY AND LIN JENKINS

BRITISH athletics officials will clash with the International Amateur Athletic Federation over the participation of the United Kingdom women's team in the World Cup at Crystal Palace next month.

As representatives of Diane Modahl, whose first sample proved positive in a drugs test, arrived in Portugal yesterday to witness the analysis of the second sample given on June 18, the British Athletic Federation was determined not to submit to pressure until it was convinced that Modahl had taken a banned substance.

Vicente Modahl, husband and coach of the 1990 Commonwealth 800-metre champion, insisted in Lisbon that his wife was innocent of taking drugs at an international meeting in Portugal on

June 18. Professor Arnold Beckett, a former member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) medical commission, who accompanied Mr Modahl, said he would examine rigorously all



Diane Modahl: stripped of medal after failing tests

the methods for estimating what are believed to be exceptionally high readings of the male hormone testosterone.

The BAF is sticking to its regulations that, even if the B sample gives the same result as the A one, the runner must be given the chance of a personal hearing.

Britain qualified for the World Cup, which begins at Crystal Palace on September 9, by finishing second in the European Cup competition on June 25.

Susan Pilkington, mother of Horace Dove-Edwin, the Sierra Leone sprinter who was stripped of his silver medal after failing a test for anabolic steroids, was waiting at her home in Brixton, south London, last night for a call from her son to hear his side of the story.

Former rail chiefs try to end strikes

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THREE former British Rail chiefs have launched an attempt to break the deadlock in the three-month rail dispute, the costs of which have topped £300 million.

With a fresh 48-hour walk-out by signallers scheduled to take effect from noon today, British Rail is hoping to reduce disruption and erode the strikers' morale by running up to half its normal services.

The Institute of Directors joined a call for binding arbitration to resolve the dispute after a survey among members suggested that the strikes had cost industry £180 million in lost production and extra expense.

British Rail and Railtrack, which is in dispute with signallers about a pay rise and regrading, have lost a further £30 million more this week because of renewed disruption and refunds claimed by season ticket holders.

The three former BR chiefs, led by the former London Midland director Peter Rayner, have launched their own attempt to bring about a settlement in the dispute. They are seeking meetings with Acas, the government arbitration service, and with Dr Brian Mawhinney, the Transport Secretary, after holding six hours of talks with Railtrack and the RMT transport union last Friday.

Mr Rayner has been joined in the initiative by Ken Shingleton, a former head of BR's Western Region, and Stan Hall, previously BR's safety chief. "We are trying to help to settle a dispute which is crippling an industry that we love," Mr Rayner said.

Mr Rayner, who was forced to leave BR after speaking against privatisation, said discussions on Friday had shown that there was "plenty of scope" to reach a deal on productivity enabling signallers to earn the 5.7 per cent pay rise the RMT is seeking.

Some lines into London will offer a near-normal service today. Many regional connections, especially in Manchester and Merseyside, will have only token services.

War dead relatives seek cash

The families of nine British soldiers killed by "friendly fire" from American bombers during the Gulf war in 1991 have appealed to President Clinton for compensation (Michael Evans writes).

Their action follows the announcement that the families of two British officers killed in a similar incident over Northern Iraq in April are each to receive £66,000. The Americans are paying out on the ground that the two officers were engaged on humanitarian work.

Mark Stephens, a lawyer for the Gulf war families, has written to Mr Clinton accusing America of a double standard that heap "insult upon injury" for the parents of the victims.

Air clean-up

Councils may be given powers to prosecute drivers of cars that cause excessive pollution. A Bill to go before Parliament in the autumn may also propose that such cars be banned from city centres when pollution is high. Leading article, page 17

Driver cleared

The driver of the locomotive that rolled out of Waverley station, Edinburgh, and crashed into an InterCity express will not be prosecuted. The Procurator Fiscal has decided. Nearly 60 people were hurt in the accident.

Boats blockade

Pleasure boats were blocked for up to two hours in the River Tawe at Swansea by fishermen protesting about a mooring fees increase of £935 a year.

Crash escape

A family of four escaped unhurt after their car crashed through railings and fell 50ft down a cliff after a collision at an accident blackspot in Caernarfon, Tynes and Wear.

Face saver

A garage attendant dialled 999 with his nose after being tied to a chair in a raid at Bridgwater, Somerset. Simon Ploughwright, 28, was beaten up by thieves who stole £10,000.

Northern Ireland: IRA ceasefire

Loyalists wary of peace overture after summer of assassinations

By NICHOLAS WATT, IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

ANY IRA ceasefire could see a dramatic increase in Loyalist violence. Although the Loyalist paramilitary leadership has said it would respond positively to a ceasefire, a series of factors could turn their reaction into a brutal round of blood-letting.

Members of the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Freedom Fighters, the two main Loyalist paramilitary organisations, have been angered by IRA attacks on senior Loyalists over the summer, which they believe amount to a systematic assassination campaign.

Statements from the UVF and the UFF indicate that an

IRA ceasefire is unlikely to quell their determination to retaliate. After the IRA gunned down two suspected UFF leaders in Belfast last month, the UFF vowed to kill the murderers even if it took years to track them down.

If a ceasefire is announced this week the Loyalist paramilitaries are likely to keep their counsel while they give detailed consideration to the move.

A Presbyterian minister who has held extensive talks with the UVF and the Ulster Defence Association, the political wing of the UVF, said that they would step up their violence if the British Govern-

ment offered concessions to the IRA.

The Rev Roy Magee told Irish Radio: "If something was done that would diminish their position within the United Kingdom they would react fairly violently to that."

These fears were underlined yesterday by Sammy Wilson, a leading member of the Democratic Unionists, who said that the Government was already talking secretly to republicans.

Loyalists will also reject the ceasefire if it stops short of a wholesale end to violence. Some republican sources have hinted that the IRA announcement may contain a "defence

clause" which would allow it to target Loyalist paramilitaries if they maintained their attacks. Even if there is no such clause, many Loyalists will assume that the IRA will use the Irish National Liberation Army, the second main republican paramilitary organisation, to carry out its dirty work.

Mr Magee said that Loyalist paramilitaries were acutely aware that if they kept up their violence in the event of an IRA ceasefire, they would give the republicans a propaganda boost. But he said: "The Loyalist paramilitaries are not dumb. They understand that the eyes of the world will be on them, and I imagine that they will react in a more responsible way than they have been given credit for."

Despite the pessimistic forecasts, there have been some tentative signs of hope in the last few months. At the funeral in July of Ray Smallwoods, a former Loyalist paramilitary murdered by the IRA, hardline supporters of the UFF and the UVF were joined by a Catholic priest, Father Alec Reid, from the Clonard Monastery in the heart of Republican West Belfast.

He is one of the intermediaries between Sinn Féin and the Irish government, and his presence among the mourners suggested that he has won the respect of at least some Loyalists.

Letters, page 17

Major faces Right backlash

Continued from page 1 of the dangers. The problem is that with the Commons in recession, the main pressures are coming from the Foreign Office, which we know would be happy to sell out, and Dublin, whose aims are obvious."

Dr Daly, however, was delivering a message of reassurance. He called for courage and said that neither community should feel threatened by a ceasefire. "I believe that we may be on the brink of the best opportunity for peace that we have had for a quarter of a century, and by peace I mean

a permanent cessation of all violence. To take the gun out of Irish politics has been the goal of many Irish and British statesmen and the hope of most of the people of the island of Ireland for more than half a century. The attainment of that goal may now be very near."

In an appeal aimed at Loyalist paramilitaries, Dr Daly said that their political convictions would have to be democratically debated. "They are only a part of the broad Unionist community, but they should not be deprived of a voice." The cardi-

nal, who has been strongly critical of IRA violence, said that much hurt had been inflicted by paramilitaries from both sides. The time had come for "forgiveness to be mutually asked for and to be mutually granted by each community". Neither community should feel threatened because the British and Irish governments had laid down the principle of consent. "The governments will not back down on this. There will be no sell-out of either community by either government."

Village green fight changes cricket rule

Continued from page 1 afford him some protection." The Lacey house, part screened by trees and hedges already, remained without any extra protection.

Before yesterday's match the village club wrote to residents surrounding the green asking for permission to retrieve the ball if it entered their grounds. Only Mr Hern, Mr Lacey and Dr Roberts refused. None was respond-

ing to callers. A jolly crowd of up to 150 was scattered round the boundary to watch the play and warm applause greeted each boundary.

During their enforced absence Jordans played on an unromantic plastic pitch at a college four miles away. "It was not the same atmosphere," Iain Roberts said.

Before yesterday's match, Mr Lacey's wife Rosa said: "We did what we thought was

right by taking legal action. Maybe the new rule will work — it would certainly be good for us if it did. Thank God for the winter arriving soon: I never thought I would end up saying that."

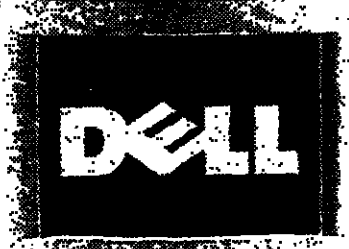
The villagers formed a Friends of Jordans Village Cricket Club to raise funds for their legal battle. The club had paid more than £4,500 already, without their solicitors' fee. But costs, estimated

at £20,000, were awarded against Mr Lacey.

Last night the club held a barbecue on the green, to which all villagers, including Mr Hern, Mr Lacey and Dr Roberts, were invited. By then the result of the match seemed of little importance. What mattered was that cricket's opponents in Jordans had been hit for six.

Cricket, page 23

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Blair prepares cut-price membership campaign

By JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A CRUSADE to turn Labour into a party of mass membership, with people paying what they can afford to join, is to be launched by Tony Blair.

He will use his first conference speech as Labour leader to outline proposals for the scheme. More than 15,000 people have joined the party since Mr Blair's election in July. There has also been a rush of trade unionists becoming members.

Mr Blair believes, however, that people are being deterred by the full rate of £15 a year and he wants to offer cut-price membership. He intends to

extend a scheme he has pioneered in his Sedgefield constituency, in which new members paid anything from £1 to more than the full £15 rate. Membership in the constituency nearly doubled last year and more than £23,500 was raised, almost four times the amount guaranteed to party headquarters.

Mr Blair is unlikely to push for a lower national rate until the 28 pilot schemes set up in the past 18 months show that the party would not be bankrupted, but he will press the conference to support a resolution from Sedgefield encour-

aging every constituency to set up a scheme.

Party membership is now 275,000, a big improvement on recent years. More than 6,500 trade union levy payers have joined in recent weeks compared with 5,000 since the £5 rate for levy payers was introduced at last year's party conference.

Phil Wilson, who devised the Sedgefield scheme, said that the best way to recruit people was at home and at work. "Many people simply don't join the party because they are never asked," he said. "The £15 rate is also too high

for most ordinary households. By asking people to pay what they like we often get the whole family joining."

Some constituencies can set their own rate but are expected to guarantee the same income to party headquarters as the previous year. Any extra money can be kept by the local party and channelled into fund-raising ventures such as scratch cards. The most successful schemes have been those which have combined low subscription rates with doorstep canvassing.

One of the best ways of recruiting trade unionists has proved to be through "check-off schemes", where membership fees are deducted at source by the employer and sent to party headquarters.

Local councils in Newcastle upon Tyne, Darlington and North Tyneside are working with trade unions in a trial run of the scheme, and 1,000 people have joined already. Mr Wilson has approached private firms such as Thorn EMI and Electrolux to operate the same programme.

Under the plan, any worker who wants to support any political party with a sitting MP can sign a form agreeing to pay a weekly contribution to the party of his choice. Most joining the Labour Party are trade union levy payers so they pay only £3 a year, or a few pence each week.

Tony Benn, page 14
Leading article, page 17

Tory backer leaves party

By EMMA WILKINS

PETER CADBURY, the businessman whose grandfather founded the Cadbury chocolate empire, has left the Conservative Party over the Government's record on law and order.

Mr Cadbury, 76, the former chairman of Westward Television, resigned as a member of the Basingstoke Conservative Association after his home in Upton Grey, near Basingstoke, was burgled last week. He said yesterday: "I've been a member of the Conservative Party most of my life, but they've lost my support until they do something about law and order."

"Burglaries have doubled in this part of Hampshire in the

last few months and it's not just here — it's all over the country. You can't pick up a newspaper without reading about somebody being murdered in their own home or mugged in their cars."

The Government should stop "spending billions" in Europe and divert funds to "give the police sufficient manpower to catch the burglars".

He lost two motorcycles and a stack of garden tools when burglars broke into outhouses at his six-bedroom Georgian home, where he has lived with his third wife and two teenage sons for just over a year.

His decision follows moves by several companies to cut contributions to Tory funds.



Cadbury resigned his party membership



Traffic on the M62 thunders past Stott Hall Farm, home of Ken Wild, below, who must use tunnels to reach his sheep

Traffic closing in on farmer's island home

A FARMER who refused to move from his home when the M62 was built, forcing the carriageways to be split around him, is to lose more of his land under plans to add two lanes.

Ken Wild has lived on an island 100ft wide between the carriageways since they were built in the early 1970s. Now the Department of Transport wants to compulsorily purchase another 15ft from his isolated strip of land in Rishworth, West Yorkshire. The road is being widened

from six to eight lanes for 21 miles from Manchester to Huddersfield to try to relieve congestion. Every day 67,000 vehicles speed past Mr Wild's 250-year-old farmhouse. Cars and lorries regularly crash through fencing.

To reach most of his sheep and his 2,337 acres of grazing moorland, Mr Wild, 63, must go through specially constructed tunnels.

He said: "It won't leave me with a lot of room, but I didn't have much to play with anyway."



Graveyard ban on Tom dismissed as 'nonsense'

By ROSIE SMITH

THE decision of a vicar not to allow the name Tom on a churchyard headstone was described as "nonsense" yesterday by a senior clergyman, although his own bishop has approved it.

The Archdeacon of York, the Ven George Austin, criticised the vicar of Freckleton, Lancashire, for telling a widow that she must spell her husband's name in full on the headstone. Mr Austin said: "To ban 'Mum' and 'Dad' is one thing. Familiar words like that would not have worried me, but a case can be argued even if I myself do not quite understand it. However, to ban 'Tom' in favour of 'Thomas' seems bizarre beyond belief."

However, the vicar, the Rev Stephen Brian, received the backing of his bishop yesterday. Mr Brian recently won a consistory court case against a family who wanted to put "Dad" and "Grandad" on a headstone in the graveyard of Holy Trinity, Freckleton. Mr

Brian is now objecting to the gravestone of Tom Dixon which was erected while the vicar was on holiday. He said: "I'm quite happy to have the name Tom in brackets, as long as it is preceded by Mr Dixon's full name of Thomas. We do need to have full and correct names on the headstone for the parish records."

Mr Dixon's widow Olive, 64, intends to resist the vicar. "It's a ridiculous decision. The headstone has been in place for about a week. I'm not taking it down or altering it and that's that. My husband was called Tom and that's how I want him remembered."

The Bishop of Blackburn, Rt Rev Alan Chesters, said yesterday: "The vicar is right in calling for the name of the person and the name by which he was known to be recorded. As I understand it, this stone was put up in the churchyard without the proper procedures being gone through. I think it is probably right that the name and the affectionate

name be recorded. That is all the vicar is asking and I don't find that exceptional."

Under the law as it stands since the consistory court case, the vicar has an absolute right to decide the matter.

Overcrowding in city cemeteries has become so acute that the Government is being asked to allow remains to be disinterred and graves reused.

Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, said pressure on space was so great in some areas that relatives must pay more than £1,000 for a plot in a neighbouring borough or cremate loved ones against their wishes.

He has called on the Government to issue new guidance to local authorities giving them the go-ahead to consider reuse of graves, such as suggestions that plots more than 75 years old should be made available by disinterring remains and burying them deeper so new bodies can be interred on top.

Romance is blamed for suicide on holiday isle

By RICHARD DUCE AND EDWARD OWEN

A FAILED romance was probably behind the suicide of the heiress Philippa Rose on the holiday isle of Majorca, it emerged yesterday.

Miss Rose, 23, was a popular member of the wealthy, partying set who lives in Son Vida, an exclusive resort near Palma, where her body was found.

Following the breakdown of her marriage in her home town of Hull, she spent most of her time at the villa in Son Vida owned by her millionaire father, Peter Rose, who made his fortune in the fish processing industry.

A Spanish judge ruled yesterday that Miss Rose killed herself after he was told that she appeared to have hanged herself from a rope attached to railings around the swimming pool at the villa, Can Gegos, which is on the market for £12 million.

Her father flew out to Majorca after learning of his daughter's death last week but was expected to return last night to the family home at Kirk Ella, Humberside.

It is understood Miss Rose, formerly married to Robert Harmer, 31, had been depressed following the break-up of a romance with her boyfriend on the island, Juan Pons, 36, sales director at the five-star Son Vida Hotel.

John Blakemore, the British Consul, said the death was being treated as suicide.

KEENE on CHESS

By RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

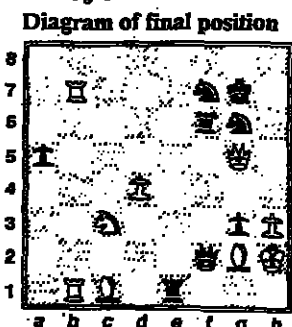
Morozevich wins

The Russian teenager Alexander Morozevich has scored the triumph of his life at the Lloyds Bank Masters tournament in London. After nine rounds he had notched up 8.5 points and could not be overtaken in the lead. The pursuing pack included Grandmaster Ulf Adianto from Indonesia, and Grandmasters Tony Miles and John Nunn from the UK. Here is how Morozevich disposed of one of his closest rivals.

White: Tony Miles
Black: Alexander Morozevich
Lloyds Bank, 1994

Tchigorin Defence

1 d4 d5
2 Nf3 c6
3 Bg5 g6
4 Bg2 Bg7
5 O-O e6
6 B3 Nge7
7 Bb2 Q-O
8 c4 a5
9 Qc2 b6
10 Qc2 Bb6
11 Rf1 h6
12 cxd5 exd5
13 Nc3 Qd7
14 a3 g5
15 Re2 f6
16 Rf2 Bb7
17 Ne1 Nc8
18 Nd3 Re8
19 B4 Nf7
20 Bc3 Rf8
21 Qd1 Nc6
22 B4 B8
23 Re2 a4
24 Nb4 Bc4
25 Bxb4 Ng7
26 Qc3 c5
27 Bc3 cxd4
28 exd4 Bb6
29 Qd1 Bc4
30 Re2 Re6
31 Rxb1 Qe6



Intel Grand Prix

The top five from Lloyds Bank qualify for the Intel Grand Prix which takes place in London over Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The field includes Garry Kasparov, Nigel Short, Viswanathan Anand, Michael Adams, Vladimir Kramnik and the computer program Chess Genius 2. As a result of the ticket offer in last Friday's Times, the first two days are now sold out. Tickets are, however, still available for Friday's quarter-finals and the semi-finals and final on Saturday. The venue is the Conference Forum, Sedgwick Centre, London E1, nearest tube, Aldgate East. For tickets and other details ring 071 388 2404.

Winning Move, page 40

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The new age travellers from the old Soviet bloc come to look and learn — and in some cases to buy

Social landscape shifts under weight of visitors from eastern Europe

By DOMINIC KENNEDY AND ROBI DUTTA

NEARLY half a million people from the former Soviet bloc came to the United Kingdom last year, according to figures from the Home Office. The arrival of so many from countries once isolated behind the Iron Curtain is changing the social landscape in many ways.

Four years after the Berlin Wall was pulled down, eastern Europeans are arriving to work, study or simply to satisfy their curiosity about a land they could formerly only imagine.

Scandinavian au pairs are being supplanted by young women from the Czech and Slovak republics. City brokers trying to invest their bonuses in £1 million homes in Hampstead, north London, have been outbid by cash buyers from Russia. Public schools are welcoming scholarship pupils from Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Poland, Georgia and even Outer Mongolia.

The United Kingdom has actively encouraged east European visitors by dropping the visa requirement for Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians.

A total of 484,400 people from the former communist countries travelled to the United Kingdom last year. That compares with 106,000 in 1983, before perestroika and glasnost sounded the death knell

for totalitarian socialism in Europe. Of those who came last year, 360,420 were just visiting, while nearly 42,000 were given temporary permission to stay as students, au pairs, work permit holders, relatives or refugees. The Czech and Slovak republics provided 3,690 au pairs, compared with 2,390 from Sweden.

The trend is welcomed by seasoned observers of European affairs such as Lord Bethell, the former Conservative MEP. "I'm in favour of modest immigration from



Bethell: "We have a lot to teach these people"

the former communist bloc," he said. "It's a very good thing for people to come here to learn English and British financial know-how. We have a lot to teach these people."

The bad side is we hear that London is being used as a repository for crooked money and as a venue for crooked people.

Lord Bethell was relaxed about east Europeans working on the black economy as waitresses or painters and decorators after entering the country as students. "I know it's against the law but I don't get terribly worried about it," he said, suggesting that Britain could benefit a lot from the vitality of these new immigrants.

The United Kingdom last year accepted 1,720 east Europeans for settlement, usually on grounds of marriage, compared with 650 in 1983. There were 36,160 settlers from Asia and Africa last year.

Newcomers are arriving at too slow a rate, however, to replace the established east European communities formed in Britain during the wars and the communist era.

Those groups are declining as older people die and some of the younger ones return to their homelands. The Polish-born community in Britain fell from 93,369 in the 1981 census to 73,738 in 1991.



Dora Patko with Aaron Taylor: "It's very fashionable to be an au pair in England"

Life in Essex is not all lasagne

By DOMINIC KENNEDY

DORA Patko has widened her vocabulary since leaving Hungary to become an au pair in Essex. "Lasagne," she says, when asked what new words she has learnt since joining a young family in Chelmsford. "Nappy, dummy, naughty boy. It was a very funny word for me, chap. In Cambridge I saw many handsome chaps."

Miss Patko, 21, is rapidly learning about the cultural differences between Hungary and Essex. "In Hungary we usually shop for food every day, not once a month."

She was surprised by the numbers of people she saw being wheeled along the seafront at Southend. "People seem to be more in wheelchairs, we don't have so many in Hungary."

A student of biology as well as English, she suggested inbreeding was a possible cause. "Maybe it's because England is an island, and so many people have been together since medieval times."

Miss Patko is paid £35 a week to help Michelle Taylor, a senior medical representative, to look after her sons Marcus, 3, and Aaron, nine months, during the summer. She was recruited through Transcontinental Staff Agency in London, which gets 50 per cent of its au pairs from eastern Europe. "It's very fashionable to be an au pair in England," she said.

Last year, 1,450 Hungarians were admitted to Britain as au pairs along with 1,580 from former Yugoslavia and 3,690 from the Czech and Slovak republics. Until communism fell, Hungarians were only allowed one foreign trip a year outside the socialist bloc.

She acknowledged that some au pairs fell in love and married British men, thus gaining permission to remain in the country. But Miss Patko was sceptical about the wisdom of her lover's peers. She cautioned: "Over the fence, the grass is greener."

Children of the Cold War move in on London's £1m mansions

A SHORT stroll up the hill from Karl Marx's tomb, a new breed of post-communist millionaire is revitalising the elite property market of northwest London (Dominic Kennedy writes).

Wealthy traders are arriving from Russia and their former satellites ready to buy executive mansions for up to £2 million in cash. "Obviously their purchases do not rely on any financial institution," Trevor Abrahmsohn, managing director of Glentree Estates, said. Above Highgate Cemetery, where gen-

erations of socialist pilgrims have paid homage at Marx's grave, stands the former Soviet Trade Delegation. The secluded building was traditionally suspected by neighbours of being a Cold War listening post for Moscow.

In the quiet wooded streets bordering Hampstead Heath, an embryonic Russian community has existed for many years, made up of trade delegation workers in flats and houses provided by their government. The new Russian capitalists are now buying properties in

this area of north London, and venturing beyond to the traditional millionaires' rows above the Heath.

In The Bishops Avenue, a Russian buyer recently bought a six-bedroom detached house, complete with 32ft indoor swimming pool lined with mosaic tiles and dolphin motifs. Another has acquired a six-bedroom house overlooking Hampstead Heath.

The typical Russian househunter, Mr Abrahmsohn said, is between 35 and 45, a family man, dressed in outdated Marks

and Spencer clothes, who brings his wife and children in their modest car to view a selection of properties. "The husbands travel extensively throughout eastern Europe and the world. I suppose that's why they crave privacy and security," he said.

The quest for anonymity extends to the official Land Registry entry for their homes, which typically bears the name of an offshore investment company rather than an individual owner.

Russians have been inquiring about £1

million houses at a development in Fitzroy Park, Highgate, one of the most desired private roads in the capital. Kensington, west London, is also proving popular.

Leslie Morris, a retired bespoke tailor who chairs a residents' association in north London, is philosophical about the Russian capitalists who are moving into the area. "I remember many years ago when the government purged about 100 KGB agents from Britain," he said, "and our road was left practically empty."

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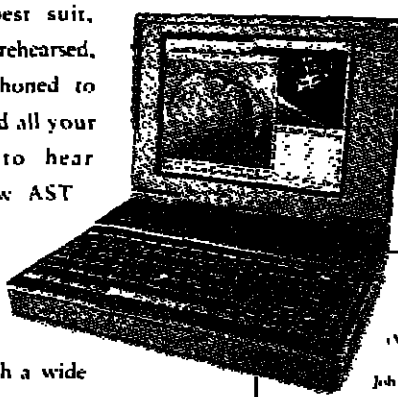
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Tory Right challenges Education Secretary to be radical Shepherd urged to revive reforms



Shepherd: promised a period of stability

By JOHN O'LEARY
EDUCATION EDITOR

THE Tory Right issues a challenge today to Gillian Shepherd, the Education Secretary, to revive the Government's programme of school reforms.

A booklet by Professor Antony Flew, one of the authors of the traditionalist *Black Papers* in the 1960s, casts doubt on the effectiveness of recent measures in education and calls for a further and more radical round of legislation. The title, *Shepherd's Warning*, makes no attempt to disguise its target.

Mrs Shepherd's background as a teacher and local education authority adviser has alarmed some on the right of her party, who fear that a desire for consensus could lead to a soft line on important issues. Her political adviser, Dr Elizabeth Cottrell, has described the "lunatic Right" as a big problem. The new

Education Secretary has already promised a period of stability, although she is pledged to restoring some impetus to reform. She has endorsed the pledge given by her predecessor, John Patten, that there would be no big change in the curriculum for at least five years after the current review.

At her one public engagement since taking office, Mrs Shepherd promised the Professional Association of Teachers that she would consult teachers and other interest groups on future policy. But she added: "Consultation with the people who are doing the job does not mean I am going soft on the reforms or backing away from them. I believe in them."

Today's booklet by Professor Flew, an emeritus professor of philosophy at Reading University and veteran campaigner against "progressive" education, calls for more radical action. His proposals include reducing the school-leaving

age to 14 and linking the payment of welfare benefits to compulsory school-leaving examinations. The 140-page report, published by the right-wing Adam Smith Institute, is critical of the direction of education in recent years.

Professor Flew makes the introduction of school vouchers his long-term target. Parents would be given a cash entitlement for use in state or independent education.

But he identifies a number of issues on which the Right is pressing for more immediate action. They include the replacement of the national curriculum assessment programme by "simple paper and pencil tests", further reductions in the curriculum itself, compulsory ballots on opting out, harder GCSE examinations and the reintroduction of O levels if schools prefer them.

□ *Shepherd's Warning: setting schools back on course* (ASI, 23 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BL; £15)

Fire risk forces closure of Victorian library

By KATE ALDERSON

THE John Rylands Library in Manchester, one of the most important academic libraries in Britain, has closed for six months to overhaul its 100-year electrical system.

The work has taken on a new urgency after a fire at Norwich Library four weeks ago. The library, widely acclaimed as one of the finest examples of Victorian Gothic architecture in Europe, has been relying on a wiring system installed soon after it was built in the 1890s to illuminate its grand reading room and collections of rare books and manuscripts.

It was among the first public buildings to be lit by electricity and once had its

own generator. Safety concerns prompted the library to begin the massive modernisation project two years ago on a piecemeal basis, reluctant to close the whole building for a long period. However, it has now decided to do the work as quickly as possible.

The work involves ripping out miles of cable from the sandstone walls, ceilings and floors. Oak panelling has been wrested from the walls, and dust sheets cover stacks of books. Many of the delicate Art Deco furnishings are boarded with plywood.

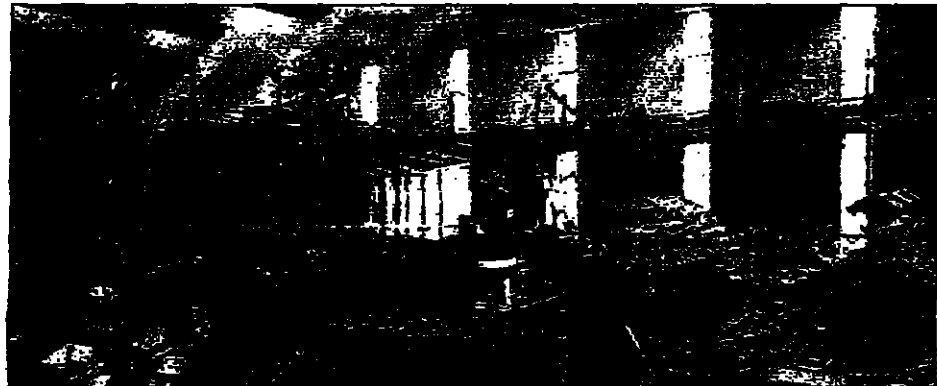
So far only the reading room has remained untouched by repair work de-

bris. "We're in a mild state of chaos," Alistair Cooper, head of reader services, said. "The electricians are finding the job a bit of a challenge. The driving force of the rewiring project was safety and the upgrading of fire detectors and smoke alarms, but along the way we have been able to carry out a bit of renovation and cleaning work."

Since 1972 the library has been part of Manchester University and houses dozens of ancient manuscripts, including the earliest piece of New Testament writing from the 2nd century. It has 8,000 English books printed before 1641 and 34,500 foreign items printed before 1601.



PAUL SANDERS



The burnt-out Norwich Library, left, whose misfortune has hastened the rewiring of the John Rylands Library in Manchester, above

THE TIMES COUNTDOWN

Win £1,000 a day



Countdowners: Carol Vorderman and Richard Whiteley

TODAY we begin the second week of our Countdown wordgame, the interactive Times/Channel 4 game which offers you the chance to win up to £1,000 every weekday.

There are two games to play each day — the TV game, played in conjunction with Channel 4's Countdown programme, and The Times game — each offering a daily prize of £500. On some days the daily prize may increase. If a game has no winners the undrawn prize is added to the next day's prize — yesterday the total prize on offer was £1,500.

Countdown is the quirky quiz show with which Channel 4 was launched in 1982. Twelve years and 1,500 editions later it is regularly the channel's highest rated show and has an average four million viewers who tune in to it at 4.30pm on weekdays.

To play both the TV and The Times games you will need your weekly Countdown game card, which you will find in The Times every Tuesday. This week's game card is red. For further details of how to play, see below.

THE TV GAME

To play, tune in to Countdown on Channel 4 at 4.30pm today and you have six chances of winning or sharing the daily £500 TV prize money. In each of the six rounds where letters are drawn on TV a contestant will select nine letters. As the letters appear on screen check them against the eight letters printed for the same TV round at the top of your game card (ie, by excluding the rounds where numbers are drawn). Round 5 on TV will equate to word Round 4 on your card. If you can match all eight letters, in any one round, in any order, you have won that round and can claim a share of today's £500 daily prize money. NB If you have the same letter repeated in any one row on your card, it can only be crossed off if that letter appears the same number of times on that TV round.

COUNTDOWN PRIZEWINNERS

The £500 Day Four Times Game prize was shared by two winners with 40 letters each. They were: Mr Alastair Gray of Newquay, Cornwall; and Mr Malcolm MacLagan of Sherborne, Dorset. Mr Gray, a 25-year-old trainee barrister, had the following consonants on his card and by using the vowels for Day Four he made the following five words.

Round 1: Z R C N L (A A I E) ...CARNALIZE
Round 2: M D S L T R (U E B) ...MUSTERED
Round 3: T P T S R (A E O A) ...PASTORATE
Round 4: S H T O T N Q I B ...TINIEST
Round 5: N R G N M (O E A U) ...ORGANUM

There were no winners for the Day Four TV game.

THE TIMES

Today's Vowels
Round 1 A E I
Round 2 I A E
Round 3 E E O
Round 4 E I A
Round 5 O A O
Target Number: 36

event of more than one valid claim, the prize will be divided equally among the winners. In the event of no valid claims, today's prize will be added to tomorrow's prize money.

For the purpose of judging, The Concise Oxford Dictionary — New Edition for the 1990s will be the sole reference, and the rules for Countdown will apply. In all matters the Editor's decision will be final.

If your copy of The Times did not contain a game card today, contact your newsagent or call 071-867 9404. Countdown game devised by Armand Jammot



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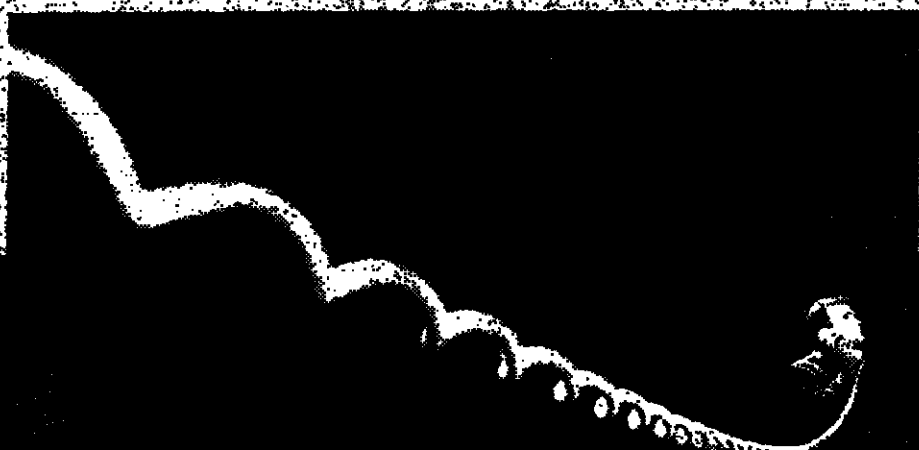
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Embarrassed police ban use of car chase videos

BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

CHIEF constables in England and Wales have banned their forces from co-operating with the makers of two controversial bestselling videos that use police film of dramatic car chases.

The Association of Chief Police Officers fears that programmes dealing with real-life crime glorify criminal activity, give little thought to the victims and feed public fear of crime.

At least one force, Hampshire, is demanding that none of its material is used in a television version of the two *Police Stop!* videos. The programme, to be transmitted on September 7 by Carlton Television, includes footage provided by police traffic departments although individual forces retain copyright.

Sir John Smith, president of the association, has written to all 43 chief constables in England and Wales suggesting that they may want to retrieve from the producers of *Police Stop! 1* and *Police Stop! 2* the footage of police vehicles involved in the chases.

Sir John says the Chief Constables Council has decided not to co-operate on any further *Police Stop!* projects. "In the light of the service's experience in the wake of

Police Stop! 1 and *Police Stop! 2*, forces should not co-operate with this project in the future, most notably in releasing video material to assist in the making of *Police Stop! 3*."

The letter says that no chief officer had formally endorsed the product and in many cases the footage released had been approved by traffic officers of junior rank. "A considerable degree of embarrassment was caused to both the association and the service at large as a result of the first two *Police Stop!* videos," Sir John writes. Association members believed the material provided by a number of forces was to be used in videos that highlighted road safety rather than chases involving police vehicles.

The first video showed reckless driving by motorists and soon became a bestseller, but provoked anger among MPs and senior police officers who accused the makers of sensationalism.

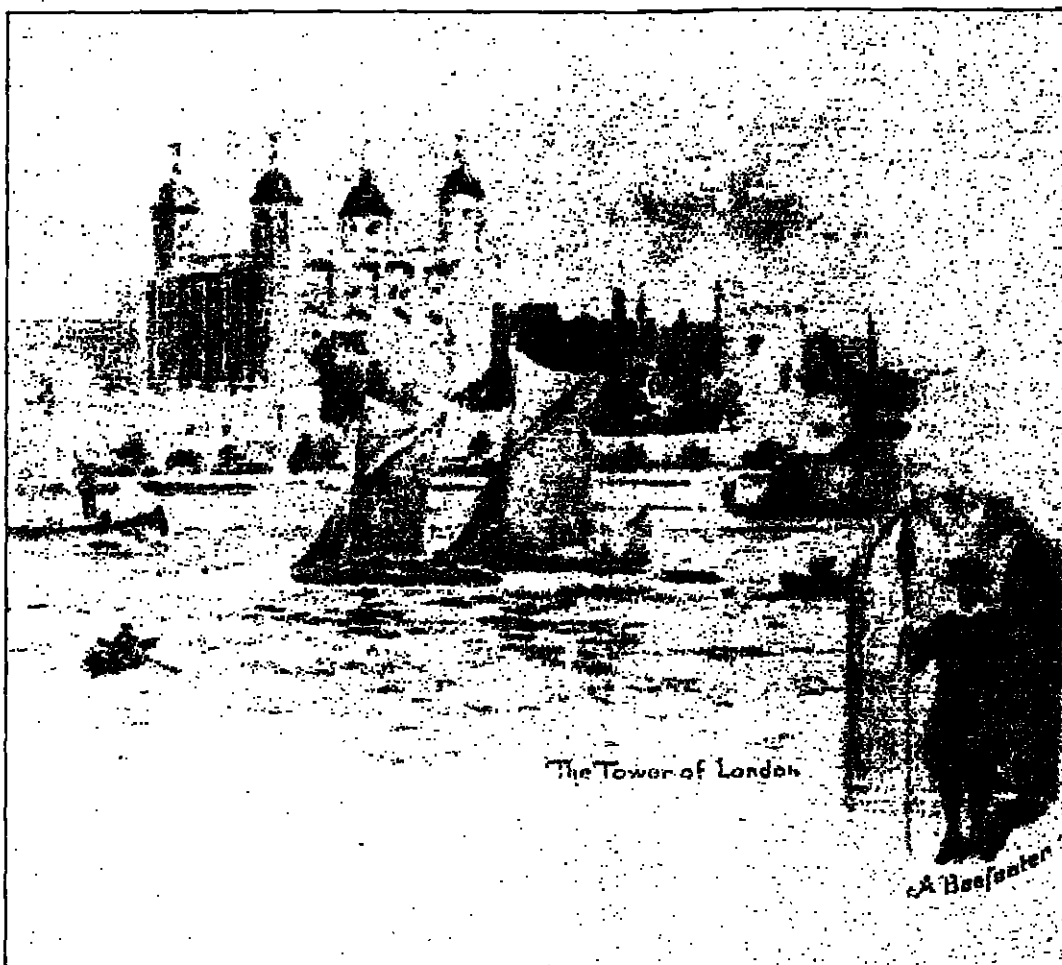
The Metropolitan Police, with forces in Hampshire, Grampian, Merseyside, West Midlands, Surrey and Thames Valley, provided material to Bill Rudgard, a freelance producer who made the two videos. Mr Rudgard initially said that police public relations employees had cleared the material for use on television. He later admitted that this was not true but insisted that use of the material had been sanctioned by individual traffic officers.

However, the association's decision to end co-operation has apparently come too late to prevent Carlton from transmitting the programme, on which David Rowland, a Metropolitan Police inspector, acted as an adviser. A spokesman for the Metropolitan Police said Mr Rowland had received clearance to be involved.

A spokesman for Carlton said: "My understanding is that this material was received in co-operation with the police."



The *Police Stop!* videos have become bestsellers



The Tower of London, by Raphael Tuck & Sons, the first full-sized card (5½ in x 3½ in) available in Britain; and *La Promenade*, an Art Deco card by Rie Cramer



Picture postcard celebrates 100th anniversary

Centenary exhibition puts stamp of approval on miniature works of art

BY JOHN VINCENT

THE backdrop to a million "wish you were here" messages is 100 years old this week. On September 1, 1894 — 54 years after the introduction of Sir Rowland Hill's uniform penny rate — the Post Office bowed to pressure and allowed the use of picture postcards.

The first postcards had gone on sale on October 1, 1870, but they were blank, printed on lilac paper and bore an imprinted halfpenny stamp.

There were many objections to the innovation. Some people felt that Victorian sensibilities could be upset by offensive or damaging words being conveyed into households unshielded by envelopes.

When picture postcards were introduced they had room for only the briefest of messages: words had to be written on the same side as the picture, leaving the back for the address and stamp. The golden age of

the postcards did not begin until this restriction was lifted in 1902, leaving the publishers free to explore a vast range of new subject material and paving the way for one of the first collecting crazes of the century, known as deliriology.

In the next six years an estimated 100 million postcards were sold in Britain. Many were never used but went straight into albums. Millions more were used to send simple messages.

Postal deliveries were so quick and reliable that one businessman who made the daily trip to London from Hertfordshire would look at his in-tray at 8.30am and send a postcard to his wife telling her what time he would be home.

To mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of the British picture postcard — from the first Victorian chromolithographic vignettes to pictures of

modern rock stars — a centenary exhibition opens in London's Royal Horticultural Halls today. It is organised by The Postcard Traders Association and runs for five days, with 100 dealers displaying about two million cards.

Neil Parkhouse, chairman of the association and a well-known dealer, said: "Postcards were miniature works of art." Many of the earliest examples made in the German states of Prussia and Saxony by chromolithography which produced beautiful, vivid colours.

After the "divided back" was allowed in 1902 a whole new world of picture postcards opened up. The first big publishers, Raphael Tuck & Sons, produced up to 10,000 sets — with six cards to a set — in the ten years after 1902.

As photography grew in popularity, local photographers saw the possibilities and a

weir of cards featuring topographical scenes were brought out. The Great War provided a feast of material, stimulating production of patriotic and sentimental cards.

However, increases in the postage rate, greater use of the telephone and changing social values all contributed to their demise. Only scenic views, Art Deco and comic postcards dragged the hobby through to the 1950s. The main revival of interest, however, did not start until the 1960s.

Prices for rare cards cannot compete with those paid for the stamp. The most expensive on record is the £1,500 paid about ten years ago for a Lifeboat Saturday card of 1906, its scarcity caused because it had been thrown out of a hot air balloon in a charity stunt for the RNLI. A card by Toulouse-Lautrec is also particularly scarce and worth about £350.



The Queen of Hearts by Randolph Caldecott, originally drawn for Victorian children's books

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Washington fails to secure safe havens for Cubans

FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON AND TOM RHODES IN MIAMI

WASHINGTON'S hunt for a dozen countries willing to take Cuban and Haitian refugees off its hands was coming apart yesterday, even as the US Coast Guard was encouraged by early signs of no renewed surge of boat people.

By mid-morning yesterday only 45 Cuban rafts or boats were spotted, despite gradually clearing weather in the Florida Straits. On Sunday, while stormy weather persisted, only 84 Cubans were picked up, compared to more than 3,000 in a single day last week. American officials hoped they were getting their first break and that President Clinton's decision to detain the runaways and President Castro's order not to let boats carrying school-age children depart had combined to break the momentum of the exodus.

Through the emergency, State Department officials have spoken optimistically of neighbouring nations setting

up "safe havens" for the evacuees. Warren Christopher, Secretary of State, said he expected announcements soon, but his staff admitted that the list would be far thinner than they had hoped.

Venezuela said it will take some Cubans, but only if they have relatives among the country's 25,000 Cuban exiles who will put them up. The new government in Panama, which takes office on Thursday, is expected to approve an intake of Cubans, but only if they are confined to US military bases in the Canal Zone.

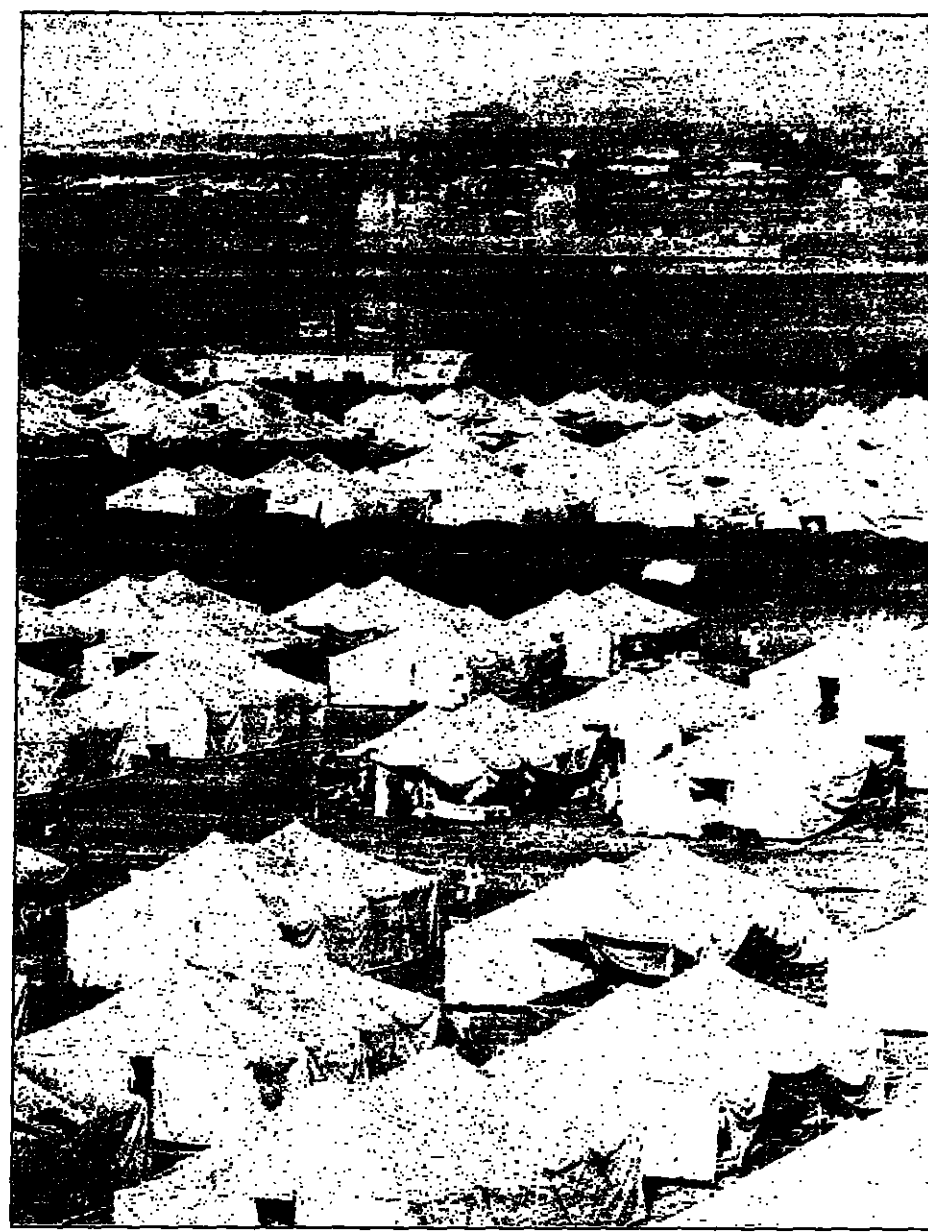
The executive council on the Turks and Caicos Islands, a British possession in the Caribbean, was due to approve the use of a temporary camp on Grand Turk island for Cubans, but with strict limits. The camp population was not to exceed 2,000 and all of them would be in transit, staying no longer than a month.

Suriname had agreed to take 2,500 Haitians at the end of next month, but no Cubans. Jamaica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica were either refusing to take refugees or vacillating over giving the Americans a definitive answer. Mexico flatly spurned the Cubans, saying it had no wish to become involved in the dispute.

The Cuban refugee crisis has forced the Clinton Administration to put plans for a possible invasion of Haiti on a slower track. Eight of the 14 ships which were enforcing the blockade of Haiti have been diverted.

American officials admit that it would take the death of an American, a serious increase in human rights abuses or a further tide of Haitian boat people to send in the US Marines. If the military leadership in Port-au-Prince can hold out until the end of the year, Jean-Bertrand Aristide would only have seven months of his presidency left and the military leadership is convinced that the United States would not invade to restore him to power for such a short period.

Last night an American official in Washington was quoted as saying that any intervention might not take place until after the American elections in November.



The USS Williams leaves Guantánamo Bay, now a tented city of 28,000 refugees

Cuban and Haitian boat people with a combined population of 28,000. The commanding officer, Brigadier General Michael Williams, acknowledged growing anxiety in the camps, with resentment chiefly among the Haitians who have been there

since June. Several hundred Haitians only ended a hunger strike in protest over food and living conditions after their leaders were taken on a tour of the separate Cuban compound to prove it was no better than theirs. Whether more Cubans arrive or not, base

officials intend to send hundreds of service families and other civilians home to the United States tomorrow. The high school did not open for the new term yesterday and the 18-hole golf course was commandeered for more Cuban families.

Raft builders say their prayers to Yemay the sea god

FROM DAVID ADAMS IN HAVANA

Sweat pouring from his brow, José Porteyes, 24, hammered the last nails into the flimsy raft which he hoped will carry him across dangerous waters into the arms of American Coast Guards.

Little remained of the furniture and the roof of his flat on a crumbling colonial boulevard in central Havana which runs down to the seafloor, known as the Malecón. Everything Señor Porteyes possessed had gone into the raft which he and his friends spent five days building. The wooden roof was made into planks and bolted together to form a 12ft by 3ft frame around tightly packed blocks of polystyrene. Three large tractor inner-tubes were bound on top of the deck, leaving a space where Señor Porteyes attached a short mast with a tarpaulin sail.

A neighbour, armed with a school atlas and a compass, gave Señor Porteyes instructions on what course to set as he waited for a lull in the storm that has whipped up 15ft waves in the Florida Straits.

From the balcony window, where he plans to lower the raft into the street, he observed the smoke from the chimney of a Havana oil refinery to check which way the wind was blowing.

Señor Porteyes to his travelling companions.

Señor Porteyes was aware of the dangers ahead. He and a friend tried to leave last week on another raft but were forced to turn back after it sprang a leak. The sores on their hands bore testimony to long hours of rowing against the current to return to shore. Their raft was surrounded by sharks, but they were not attacked.

"My mother argued with me and told me not to do it. She cried and cried," he said. But when Señor Porteyes returned home, he discovered that his mother Mirta, 48, had left on a raft. He said he prayed that she had been picked up by the Coast Guard and taken to the US naval base at Guantánamo Bay, where 10,000 Cubans are held.

José Porteyes and his friends said they did not care where they ended up. "There's no hope for us here. We have no jobs, no money, no food, no future," said Ignacio. He asked a reporter to tell his relatives in Miami that he was leaving. "Tell them not to worry. Yemay will protect us," said Ignacio, referring to the sea god worshipped in Santería, the Afro-Cuban religion.

The exodus of rafts dominates conversation in Havana, often accompanied by black humour — a television comedy show included a derisive performance of the folk song, *Don't go swimming off the Malecón*, for there's a shark in the sea.

Martha's Vineyard glitterati hijack Clinton's holiday

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

DRAINED by all his political travails, President Clinton planned to "veg out" during his long-delayed summer holiday, his spokeswoman announced before his arrival on Martha's Vineyard last Friday. Four days later it is already clear that this was just another broken presidential promise.

Mr Clinton cannot be in the vicinity of other celebrities without rushing to consort with them, and Martha's Vineyard, just off Cape Cod, is the glitterati's summer playground. He cannot be near a crowd without plunging into it. He is frenetically jogging and golfing and sailing to shed all the extra pounds he has gained in Washington, but then tucking into hearty meals in the island's restaurants and the most exclusive of its summer homes. The 23-mile-long island does not, perhaps fortunately, have a McDonald's.

Richard Friedman, the Boston developer and Democratic activist who has lent the Clintons his secluded 25-acre Oyster Pond estate, took the trouble to hang a new hammock for Mr Clinton. To date

it has not once been graced by the presidential rump.

Mr Clinton may be a self-avowed man of the people, but he evidently finds solace in the company of others who daily endure the glare of publicity.

And there are plenty of big names for him to mingle with. He is golfing in the balmy late August weather with William Gates, the billionaire founder of the Microsoft Corporation, Hollywood producer George Stevens and actor Paul Michael Glaser of *Star Trek* and *Hill Street Blues*. On Saturday he came within two strokes of achieving his ambition of playing a round in 80 — but then he considers the "mulligan" (re-playing a fluffed drive without penalty) to be a presidential prerogative.

The Clintons enjoyed a sunset cruise on Sunday evening with the singer James Taylor, who serenaded them, and dined on Saturday with Katharine Graham, owner of *The Washington Post*. Last night they were expected to attend a party thrown by the authors William Styron and Gabriel Garcia Marquez. Also in residence on the island are

the singer Carly Simon and Alan Dershowitz, O. J. Simpson's lawyer.

Let her lose the common touch. Mr Clinton did join hundreds of other worshippers at an open-air church service on Sunday. "No matter how important we are, even a President needs to take time off," the minister declared in his sermon. "We hope for you that your vacation will restore and rejuvenate."

Afterwards Mr Clinton walked through the hot-potato for a family brunch at a café called Linda Jean's. This proved politically perilous, since he was accused by a woman who demanded to know why Paula Jones was suing him for sexual harassment.

The President will return to the White House some time next week. Last year he left Martha's Vineyard recharged and promptly staged a political comeback in the autumn. This year, however, he is in much deeper trouble than he was then, and it is to be doubted that even the Vineyard's restorative magic can revive his fortunes.

Renewed threats mar China trade accord with US

FROM REUTERS IN PEKING

THE United States and China yesterday signed an accord to smooth future trade relations, but threats were still made during a visit by Washington's Secretary of Commerce.

"The Chinese side will have to take some counter-retaliatory strike," Wu Yi, the Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation, told Ron Brown. She was referring to a Peking demand that Washington review a 13

per cent cut in China's textile exports, which followed charges that China was letting \$2 billion (£1.3 billion) in textiles slip into America a year under the guise of third-country labels.

Miss Wu also told Mr Brown that, if China was blocked from rejoining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Peking would not honour previous trade commitments. Peking regards tough American conditions as blocking its re-entry.

Mr Brown said that China was not ready to rejoin GATT but denied that

Washington was blocking its way deliberately. He added: "We recognise how important this issue is to China and that's why we have, and will continue to show, flexibility. We also need to deal with economic and commercial realities."

The two did sign an accord that contained a blueprint for trade co-operation into the next century. The deal aims to foster co-operation in areas such as telecommunications, chemicals, electric power, aviation, electronics, airport infrastructure,

automotive machinery and services where China needs help and in which American business excels. The two sides also agreed to swap information and expertise on legal matters, to improve trade transparency for businesses, engage in technical exchanges and initiate management-training programmes.

Mr Brown and Miss Wu will also chair a revived joint commission on commerce and trade, a bilateral forum that has proved to be little more than a talking shop in its 11-year history.

Five lost in jungle plane crash

Washington: Rescue teams were trying to reach an American Drug Enforcement Administration plane which crashed in a dense Peruvian jungle, but held little hope of finding the five people on board alive.

The missing agents were on an assignment, called "Operation Snowcap", aimed at stemming cocaine traffic from Peru and Bolivia. The plane was travelling from Santa Lucia when it lost contact with air traffic control, an official here said. (AP)

Trial stalled

Abuja: The treason trial of Chief Moshood Abiola, Nigeria's presidential claimant, has failed to resume. The defence team was in court for the scheduled restart of the case in Abuja, the capital, but neither the chief, who is in jail awaiting trial, nor the judge turned up. (Reuters)

Sour note

Paris: A judge reinstated Myung-Woon Chung conductor, as musical director of the Paris Opera. He had been dismissed in a cut cutting exercise even though his contract ends in 2000. (Reuters)

Space link-up

Moscow: A Russian cargo craft will make a second run at linking up with the orbiting Mir space station after an abortive docking attempt, a ground control spokesman said. (Reuters)

Rebel killed

Davao, Philippines: A Roman Catholic priest, Father Frank Navarro, who became one of the country's best known Communist rebel commanders, has been killed by government troops. (AP)

Spell of death

Trapani: A Sicilian fisherman died after drinking a potion prescribed by a sorcerer to exorcise evil spirits, magistrates said. The sorcerer will be charged with second degree murder. (Reuters)

American universities send fraternities to the doghouse

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

THE beasts of *Animal House* face extinction in parts of America as colleges increasingly seek to rein in or stamp out the all-male clubs that have formed a traditional but controversial part of university life for centuries.

College fraternities, the more bestial aspects of which were captured in the cult film *National Lampoon's Animal House*, starring the late John Belushi, have been outlawed and forced underground in some areas, particularly in stratified New England.

Critics say the "frat houses" are beer-soaked beds of racism, sexism, date rape and debauchery where "hazing" — initiations featuring ritualised violence and the consumption of vast quantities of alcohol — often results in tragedy. In St Louis, 15 fraternity members are on trial after Michael Davies, 25, died after an initiation ceremony for the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity at Southeast Missouri State University in February.

Defenders of fraternities say the organisations are merely social gatherings intended to foster community and sporting spirit among students with their complex



Belushi starred in fraternity cult film

disappearing, the prohibited fraternities have simply gone underground. Their members no longer assemble in club houses for the traditional raucous all-night toga parties, but secretly convene for meetings off-campus.

Any student found participating in fraternity rituals at Middlebury faces immediate suspension. A club building belonging to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, for example, can be used only by alumni. Like other fraternities, Delta Kappa Epsilon fought the ban in court and lost.

"You find that people in underground chapters take their frats very seriously," one alumnus of Delta Kappa Epsilon said recently. "In a school where you know you can be expelled, you have to be dedicated."

But some observers fear that forcing fraternities to operate clandestinely has merely compounded the problems of secrecy and hazing, since the activities of the groups are now entirely unregulated by the college authorities. To counter the modern trend, The National Interfraternity Council, representing 55 fraternities, has launched a publicity campaign to show that the image of frat houses as dens of vice and politically incorrect behaviour is unwarranted.

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'The cloud was too low, the wind too strong'

Julia Llewellyn Smith survives the anniversary of passenger flight

There is no way we should be doing this," said my pilot, as I lashed by driving rain, we prepared to take off. Just as I was wondering if it was too late to change my mind, the green flag went down. Before I could mutter a prayer, our puny machine was bouncing along the runway to lift suddenly into the hostile sky.

I was sitting in the back of a microlight aircraft, best described as a hang-glider with an engine. The pilot was wedged between my legs, and there was nothing between me and the elements but a ski-suit and helmet. It was probably the most dangerous thing I had ever done.

On August 25, 1919 the world's first international passenger flight took off. A *De Havilland DH4A* biplane took a single passenger, a Mr G. Stevenson-Reed, from London to Paris in two-and-a-half hours. Seventy-five years later a squad of 24 microlights, the nearest equivalent of the DH4A, was attempting to

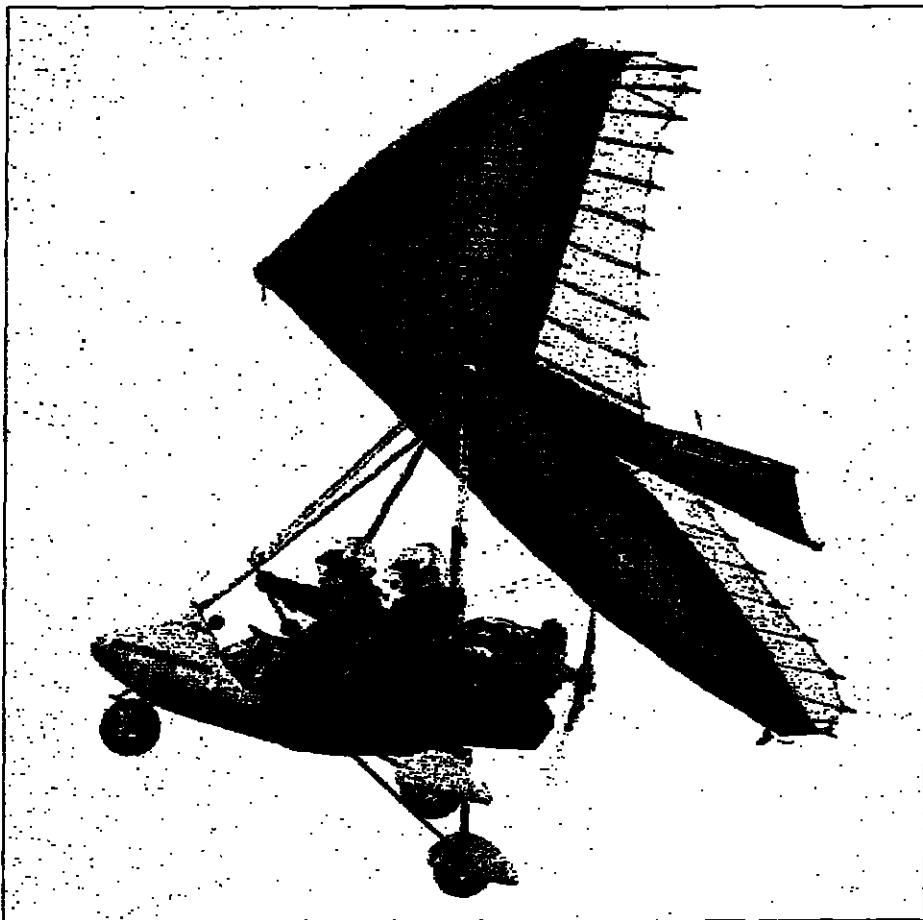
recreate that original flight. Our mission was to make it to Paris by nightfall.

In 1919, the *De Havilland* took off from a field near Hounslow Heath. We were taking off from almost exactly the same spot. Today it is known as Heathrow.

As we were revving our engines, Concorde blasted past. The jumbo jets lining up to leave the world's busiest airport had to wait until we had all struggled into the sky.

The evening before the pilots and their chain-smoking journalist passengers had met for a briefing from Heathrow's chief air-traffic controllers. "Ambulance and fire will be on site," they told us, before reading us the forecast.

The hacks turned grey; the pilots, weather-beaten men with moustaches, pored over the maps as they listened to their directions. "Follow the A3044, turn at the A308." Little had changed since the days when flyers followed the names of railway stations painted on roofs.



The microlight aircraft — little more than a lawnmower with wings — takes off, while (right) pilot Tony Hughes prepares our reporter for 31 hours of storm-tossed adventure

The event was being organised by Brian Milton to raise money for the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund. Mr Milton's previous achievements included microlighting to Australia and being fished out of the English Channel by a Russian trawler after failing to make it across on a hang-glider. He had been organising this since last December, so nobody wanted to let him down. Unfortunately, nothing could be done about the weather. "These are exactly the sort of conditions we don't want," said my pilot.

Tony Hughes, as we drove to the airport in a howling gale. While the pilots fretted about crosswinds, the journalists were realising that they were expected to fly in lawnmowers with wings. The man from *The Independent* remembered some urgent business and made his excuses.

Our first take-off slot was postponed because of the rain. Two hours later the rain was even worse. "It's illegal to fly in these conditions," Tony said to me through our intercom. The cloud was too low, the wind too strong. But if we missed this chance we might not be given a third. True to the spirit of the early aviators, we prepared for lift-off.

I have always been a feeble flyer. This, however, was different. As we soared over southern England, Tony was appalled by the weather, but I, not knowing things could be different, was too fascinated by the landscape to remember to be frightened.

After 40 minutes, low cloud

forced us to make a bumpy landing in a field somewhere in Kent. Fifteen others joined us and we sheltered under our wings, trying to work out where we could be. Two hours later, we set off again for Headcorn Aerodrome, only five-and-a-half hours behind schedule. The weather had cleared and we climbed to 2,000 feet, watching our shadow, with a rainbow halo moving along the clouds below. The rain had killed radio contact with the others. At 3pm, when we reached Headcorn for refuelling, only 16 machines remained. It was obvious we would never make Paris, but France was pos-

sible. As we raced towards the White Cliffs of Dover, Tony, a former RAF pilot who runs a microlight school in Wiltshire, was getting nervous. If the engine failed over land we could probably glide into a field, but over water our options were limited.

"There's a buoy we could cling on to, if we must," he said brightly as we hurried across the gleaming water. "Or we might make it onto the deck of that ship."

His fears were unnecessary. We crossed in 28 minutes and continued across glum northern France to Abbeville. By now we were getting to know each other pretty well. We

munched Mars bars under our helmets, groaned about our stiff bottoms and swapped stories. The worst experience Tony had ever had flying was when a passenger was sick down the back of his neck.

We, along with 15 others, were in Abbeville at 6pm, too exhausted to continue but too keyed-up to admit defeat. The survivors drove to Paris for the night, but the next afternoon 14 pilots returned to complete their task.

By this stage, out of yesterday's newspaper journalists, only *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* remained. I didn't have to go, but like the early air travellers, I had become addicted. I was cold, I was tired, my helmet visor had misted up with rain, but any discomfort was worth the moment when, after two hours,



The microlight aircraft — little more than a lawnmower with wings — takes off, while (right) pilot Tony Hughes prepares our reporter for 31 hours of storm-tossed adventure

we spotted a tiny Eiffel Tower with Paris shimmering white beneath it. We made our way cautiously over the bungalow and tower blocks of the northern suburbs, studying every park and playing-field for emergency landing potential.

But every one of us made it into Le Bourget airport, where some French officials greeted *les Anglais intrépides* with bemusement and a glass of orange squash.

With his unwavering sense of style, Mr Milton had insisted that each of us come with evening wear for a celebratory dinner at *La Coupole*. I had to leap into a taxi to catch the last flight to London, from Charles de Gaulle airport down the road. It had taken 31-and-a-half hours for us to get to Paris. I was back in 40 minutes.

In the second part of his memoirs, Tony Benn describes his exile to the political wilderness

Fighting for the right to be Mr Benn

Elected as MP for Bristol South East at the age of 25, Tony Benn's political career came to an abrupt halt in 1960, on the death of his father Viscount Stansgate. Too preoccupied to keep his diary, he preserved his memories in a tape-recorded interview with David Butler, the political scientist.

On the night of 17 November I found the House of Commons door shut to me. On the Monday I made an appointment with the Speaker, and when I went to see him he said, rather facetiously, "I've made an order, my Lord, that you are to be kept out of the Chamber", which I thought was a bit offensive. Anyway, he was perfectly friendly, but said that he had decided that I was to be kept out. I asked "Why?" and he said, "Because it's settled, since the Selborne case, that when a member inherits a peerage then he is kept out. And you can't do what Selborne did, just go into the Chamber." So I said, "I don't really intend to do that", though it was in the back of my mind as one possibility.

I went to see Gaitskell. He said three things to me. "Well, you can't expect the party to make a fuss over you." Secondly, "We do need young peers very badly in the House of Lords, you know: all the peers are so old." Thirdly he said, "Meanwhile, in view of the fact that you're no longer a Member of the House of Commons, and you're not yet a Member of the House of Lords, you'd better not come to any more Party meetings."

I was really knocked back by this because I had expected a rather different attitude. I think I got slightly angry. I said: "It's all very well saying you need young peers, but what am I going to live on?" "Well," he said, "I hadn't thought of that." I'm afraid that, from then on, I never regarded Gaitskell as a particular friend.

My next job was to get the Instrument of Renunciation witnessed. It was a symbolic rejection of the peerage entirely. I didn't want to be a peer or have anything to do with it. On the 25th, Martin Redmayne, the Tory Chief Whip, rang me up. He said that the Cabinet had agreed to a Committee to look into my case.

A few minutes later I had a further message from Redmayne to say would I be sure not to use my railway warrant. I was extremely angry about this: it was nothing whatsoever to do with the Government Chief Whip whether I used my railway warrant or not. Of course, I wasn't going to use it, but it was just the sort of nagging, hostile point that really made my blood boil. That day also, my income tax and papers came back from the Fees Office marked "Viscount Stansgate". So I got my cards, and my pay stopped, on the night of 17 November.

In Bristol on the following morning, Herbert Rogers came to

collect me and took me to meet the loyal Party officers. He said to me: "If you would be much easier, you know, if you could offer some money to the local Party to help finance this. We've got an overdraft of about £2,000." I said, "Well look, I'm afraid I can't. My pay has stopped. I'm not in a position to donate an amount and I think in any case I would be open to the gravest objection if it got out that the local Party was backing me in this fight and that I had transferred to them £200 or £500 for this purpose." It would look like sheer bribery. He never mentioned it again.

On Friday, 24 March there was a special meeting of the General Council in Bristol, an absolutely key meeting at which a firm decision had to be taken as to whether I would be put forward as a candidate or not. All the solid trade union chaps came out absolutely firmly in favour of fighting. They were certain of an overwhelming victory. One chap said, "Even if you do seat the Conservative this will only be confirmation of the privileges that we're fighting."

On 12 April, the day I hoped to address the Bar of the House, Yuri Gagarin rather scooped the headlines. That morning *The Times* had a leader saying that the House ought to hear me at the Bar, and the *Telegraph's* leader said that they shouldn't hear me at the Bar, but that the law should be changed. Gaitskell telephoned me to say, "Do make your speech very simple, if you're called to the Bar." I intended to do that. I completed the speech and went to the House of Commons where I delivered my letter to the Speaker, asking to be heard.

Although I was not called, the debate really marked the turning point in the whole story because as I walked away at about 11pm that night, it was the moment of expulsion. After that, I never felt that I had any place at Westminster at all. I had to counteract the feeling of defeat because, of course, the following day the press was full of it. I think the keynote of what I said then was, "Well, now, on to Bristol. This is what we've got to look at now."

It began a wildly exciting period for me. It was certainly the happiest part of the whole battle because, of course, I was shot of the lawyers, I was shot of the Whips, I was shot of the Conservative Party. I was back, really, with my own people in Bristol.

I went to Bristol on 17 April. Some people had doubts about whether we should run the risk of the Tories getting the seat. I said that quite honestly this is a possibility. If you go into a fight of this kind, you're taking this risk. Anyway the meeting moved, and seconded, that I be selected and adopted and it was unanimously agreed.



Benn, with his wife Caroline and son Stephen, holds aloft his certificate of election in 1961

On Thursday 20 April, in the Division Lobby, Dick Crossman went up to Hugh Gaitskell and said to him, "You must stop the whole Bristol campaign." George Brown was there and he said, "The whole of this must be torpedoed immediately, before it does the Party any more damage." The funny thing was that George Brown said to Dick Crossman, "Well Dick, you're the Chairman of the party. You deal with Wedgwood Benn, if you think he's behaving wrongly."

That evening we went to Transport Hall, the new building in Bristol for the Transport and General Workers' Union, really quavering about what would actually happen. On the same train were Malcolm Muggeridge and [Lord] Lambton, who had come

down. It was a jolly good meeting. In fact, even the old militant Party workers, who had been to meetings all their life, said afterwards that they had never enjoyed a meeting so much. We got a collection of £92, which at a Labour meeting was really fantastic. The campaign had begun.

Malcolm Muggeridge and Lambton went back to London accompanied by Hilary [Benn's son]; he had taken a tremendous liking to Muggeridge, who seized his hand and took him over to the sweet shop, where Muggeridge had to dig deep.

We had a press conference every morning at 11am. We decided that we would bring out a sheet called the *Bristol Campaigner*. The idea was that we would try to keep the initiative. The press sent down an

enormous number of people. To begin with some of them were terribly cynical — the thing was a stunt, a farce, of human interest and nothing else — but gradually, one by one, they were won round to an enthusiasm for the campaign which was really quite impressive.

On 25 April the rumours about the Government announcement of a Joint Select Committee to look into the peerage question were getting stronger and stronger and the press view was that this would absolutely spike my guns. The next day we had the *Daily Mail* coming out strongly against me and saying that the whole campaign was too slick, that my image was damaged and so on. This was the beginning of things turning nasty. But the press coverage was still very good indeed. It was then that

the conservative candidate Malcolm St Clair, in answer to a question, admitted that he was the heir to a peerage.

That really settled it. It was the biggest laugh of the campaign. Of course, it gave me my opening in the evening, because then I said that I would be prepared to campaign for St Clair's right to represent the constituency if he could only win it. It was good-humoured but it all bore upon the central point, which was the absurdity of the law, and ridicule that night was very helpful indeed.

On 3 May, eve of poll, we had a motorcade. It was pouring with rain, blustery and then suddenly sunshiny. We went into St George's Park, which is the traditional centre for holding meetings in the old Bristol East constituency, and when I arrived there I found a really quite sizeable crowd and a big truck drawn up with loud speakers standing on the back.

It was a wonderful meeting. George Brown got up and delivered a tremendous oration. Back at the hotel George said, "There are 30 to 50 Members of the PLP dead against you on all this. I may as well tell you, I'm dead against you myself. I would strongly object to your fighting the seat again. I didn't want to come down here to speak in this by-election, but still, I was asked to do it, and that is my job."

This sent me down to the absolute bottom of depression: the one thing that was unbearable at any stage was the feeling that my own people weren't with me. We went out and did our last-minute knocking-up on polling day. It was still pouring with rain. The streets were absolutely empty. There was simply nobody who was going to vote from 8 till 9 — or so it seemed. The street lights shone yellow on the rainy pavement and our voices echoed back from the loudspeakers. I raised my voice in an almost desperate way to persuade people to come out. I lost my voice completely between 5 and 9 that night. I couldn't speak at all. We came back to the hotel absolutely finished, thinking that possibly we'd get in with a majority of 2,000. We thought it quite possible that we wouldn't win at all, and that was just the end of the whole business as far as we were concerned.

After the polls closed we went and had tea and apples at Temple Meads Station, where I ate most of my meals during the election, because it was quick and easy. At 11 we went to St George's Grammar School to the count and we forced our way through a crowd of people who were beginning to form outside. We were utterly dejected as we walked in. As soon as we got in people said: "It's a landslide." Our people came up and said, "It's going four to one, it's fantastic." All of a sudden the thing

changed. From 11 till the result was announced was the most splendid and glorious part of the whole campaign. The clouds had disappeared, our optimism and enthusiasm soared.

After my election I went to see the Speaker. He said that he had ruled to defer me from the House. So I said, "Well this is quite clear. If I'm ordered to stop I shan't stop. But if you intend to stop me you must give orders that force is to be used to keep me out. That's the only condition under which I'm prepared to bow to your authority."

He was very upset indeed. He said, "I had no idea that you were going to put it like that." So I told him he was responsible for keeping me out of the House. I'd just been elected by a large majority and, "If you're stopping me you must take responsibility for it."

At 2.15 I went out to St Stephen's entrance. I had the return to the writ proving my election to Bristol South East, which I held up. That was undoubtedly a key point — I was approaching the House armed with the authority of the constituency. I knew exactly what was going to happen: I'd even gone up that morning and spoken to Mr Stockley, the doorkeeper, who was a distinguished old Naval Warrant Officer. I said to him, "It's very important that this shouldn't go wrong, or be in any way undignified," which he appreciated, because the truth was they were very scared. They were afraid that something would happen, they didn't quite know what.

It was the first time in history that this had ever happened. The Chief Whip and I walked towards the door of the house. There were lots of Members standing in the Members' Lobby and they formed a sort of "V" towards the Chamber. We walked towards the door of the House and the people sort of came in on us. When we got there Stockley came forward and put his hand up and said "You cannot enter, Sir." I was very, very nervous. It was a moment of high drama. Then I went to the Gallery to hear the debate.

It was rather dull, really. They refused to hear me. They refused to seat me. So when I left the House that evening I was, although still a Member of Parliament, really in outer darkness.

When I was outside the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery just by the lift, I lit my pipe and the doorkeeper came out to me and said, "You can't smoke here." So I said "What do you mean? I always do." He said, "You're not a Member." So I absolutely lost my temper — the only time I did lose my temper in the whole thing.

Extracted from Tony Benn: *Years of Hope, Diaries Papers and Letters 1940-1962* edited by Ruth Winstone, published by Hutchinson, £25.
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A personal account of a daughter's shared pain with her dying mother

Death without dignity



Celia Haddon
helped to nurse her mother, left, through her final, agonising days. Now she asks if doctors should not be able to offer euthanasia

My mother died on a Friday at 8pm. She died inch by inch, moment by moment, organ by organ over seven days and four hours. At the very end, her body was literally rotting yet her heart and lungs were still pumping away.

Nothing had prepared me for the full horror of it and, five months later, I feel as if the experience has darkened my life. For our society denies death. Men die nightly on the television screen, but for the most part they die with unrealistic brevity. The pain and the squalor is never shown and most of us have never seen a dying person in the decaying flesh.

There is a sentence in the 1662 Book of Common Prayer — "Suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death to fall from Thee." Purcell put the words to music for Queen Mary's funeral. I had been playing this over and over again on the M40, as I drove back and forth on my visits to my mother.

And still I had not understood its devastating truth. I had fallen for a combination of misunderstood hospice information and an unthinking optimism about medicine's power to soothe. I believed that we had conquered death's power to hurt. I was to learn that we have not done away with the pains, the bitter pains, of death.

For my mother died hard. My brother and I sat by her bed watching. She was in a nursing home in Oxford. Officially, her disease was squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue and cancer had spread to some inner organ, probably the pancreas. She also had a weak heart, her doctor said. On a Friday she finally stopped drinking any liquid and her dying began. As she could not drink, she could not take painkillers by mouth so a morphine pump was set up. The weekend that followed was the worst time of all.

She was having subsidiary injections of some opiate, as well as the morphine from the pump. Each injection would last for about four hours during which time she would sleep. But when they were off, she would surface back into consciousness. Each time, we had to remember to put her glasses back on so that she could see who we were. She was dying of dehydration, as well as cancer. She would try to moisten her lips but her tongue had swollen up. There was a large ulcer on the inside of one cheek. I tried to moisten her lips with a mixture of cider and lemon juice. But I put too much liquid in and she began to choke. By now I wanted my mother to die. I could not perhaps have helped her along by making her choke. Yet I could not bring myself to kill her in this way.

Every four hours the nurses moved her, to take the pressure off her already bedsores body. At these moments I left the room but I could hear her saying to them, "Don't hurt me," and "I can't go on." I could also see her distress each time she had to pee in the bed. I would lean over her and say "It's all right to do it here, Mum," but her face would look anxious and she would move her thin stick arms about as if she was desperately trying to get out of bed. The potty training held its force even at the gates of extinction.

When each painkilling injection

wore off I would ask them to give another. On one occasion the nurse said: "As soon as I can, I will do it." — a reasonable reply for her, but not for me. My brother bore our mother's distress better than I did. He felt that she was not in physical pain.

I did not agree. I would not have let any cat or any dog of mine continue this slow painful descent towards death. Luckily for them euthanasia is available from any vet.

Raging ideas began to plague me — why not smother her with the pillow, or go round the corner to the do-it-yourself shop, get an axe and just axe her to death, or strangle her with her dressing gown cord. Anything to stop the pain I felt at her pain.

By now her eyelashes were crusted with what she had once called "sleepy dust" — nurse talk to make her children smile. When she opened her lids, they were glued with drying tears and would only lift up slowly. I persuaded the doctor that she was still in pain and she was given a new drug regime and seemed not to be conscious. By now she had been three days without liquid. Her frail aged body should have died. But her weak heart beat steadily on. Her temperature rose — probably the sign of a urinary infection. The doctor agreed not to treat it, to hasten the end. All this day she was Cheyne-Stokes breathing — a strong breath is followed by a series of smaller breaths until it looks as if breathing has stopped. Just at this moment of silence, a large breath reoccurs. Her throat began to rattle. A death rattle, we thought (we hoped).

On Tuesday she grew hotter, probably with pneumonia. Her body would be shaken by occasional spasms. One nurse told me not to leave her even for ten minutes. Death could be any time. The chaplain administered extreme unction.

Then the following day a little miracle happened. One of my mother's hands lay outside the covering. It was bluish in colour. I took hold of her hand and as I did so, it grasped back. She was holding my hand.

I felt a great joy. We stayed like this for six hours. I talked to her. I told her of my love. I believed she could hear me. Her hand turned from blue to pink and she did not die.

By Thursday my brother had to go back to work but my mother was still alive. Just. Her breath no longer rattled and her breathing was shallower. It occurred to me that perhaps I had called her back and I stopped holding her hand. Besides, by now her breath was so foul, that I could not sit close to her without wanting to throw up. I sat under an open window or in the doorway. I merely went closer to smooth her brow occasionally. One of her ears now had red blotches from the pressure of the pillow. One of the blotches was turning black. She was rotting.

She looked like one of those prehistoric men that are found in



Celia Haddon, with a self-portrait by her mother: she says death now throws a shadow across her own life

bogs. The individual features of the flesh were being superseded by the impersonal skull. Her eyes were by now half open, but unseeing. For another 24 hours I stayed there, waiting. I sang hymns occasionally. She gave no sign of listening. Only the occasional twitch, apparently in response to talk, by me or others, made me think that nonetheless

perhaps she still heard us. At long last, seven days later at eight o'clock on Friday, something changed. I did not know exactly what. But by now I was so tuned into the strange body language of her dying that I must have picked up some alteration.

I walked over to her, and picked up her hand. It was cold to the wrist. Dead cold. Quite different from the cold of the living hand which had held me as a baby. I sang her a hymn. I told her how much I loved her. I sang to her the lullaby she used to sing to me: "Golden Slumbers Kiss Your Eyes". One long intake of breath and she stopped breathing for ever.

I had been with her on the last stage of her journey and perhaps the trumpets were now sounding for her on the other side of the river. But should we not have spared her the last seven days of physical decay and distress? Her dying was a surprise, a shock. Perhaps her suffering death will bring me to a new spiritual insight in time, but at the moment it lies like a great bleak shadow on each new day of my life.



Gentle pictures: two paintings — a rural scene and a still life — done by Celia Haddon's mother, Joyce

Research shows that selenium could be the anti-viral agent of the future, reports Kate Muir

Mineral deficiency may speed infection

THE MINERAL selenium may play a key role in the speed at which the HIV virus attacks the body and causes full-blown Aids, according to a new report in *The Journal of Medical Chemistry*.

Investigation of the DNA or genetic structure of the human immunodeficiency virus has unearthed four "invisible" genes, three of which need a form of selenium to function.

Selenium deficiency had been noticed for years in Aids patients, but it was assumed to be just another wasting result of the disease, along with the growing inability to process food and vitamins. Dr Will Taylor, an assistant professor at the University of Georgia, theorises in the article that selenium depletion actually triggers growth of the virus, making the symptoms of Aids more devastating. "If this is true, then selenium biochem-

istry may be the key to understanding the control of the life cycle of HIV and perhaps some of the pathology of Aids," he says.

Selenium is found in seafood, meat and whole grains, but too much of it can be toxic. Previous short-term tests on small numbers of HIV-positive patients have shown that taking selenium supplements causes subjective changes like a decrease in stomach problems, an improvement in appetite, weight maintenance or gain and feelings of healthiness, but fuller research is continuing.

Dr Taylor's computer deconstruction of the DNA of the virus may now explain why selenium is so important. "We have discovered a new group of genes in HIV, and those genes have the potential to use selenium in the proteins they make, so that might explain

the mechanism where the virus uses up selenium," Dr Taylor says. "If selenium depletion does speed the progression of HIV infection, then that may be a reason why the virus has such a long latency period in some people, and a short one in others; why some develop full-blown Aids quickly, while others are unaffected for ten or more years."

This may also account for the rapacity of Aids among those patients who already have some malnutrition, such as intravenous drug users, the very poor, and sufferers in certain African countries.

HIV-positive survivors have long favoured macrobiotic or vitamin-rich diets, as well as nutritional supplements, as a way to slow the progress of the

disease and, inadvertently, they may have been getting high doses of selenium.

Dr Taylor found that selenium was an ingredient of HIV when he did a painstaking computer analysis of the long chain of letters that make up the DNA of the virus. He noticed a group of letters — UGA — previously thought to be a recurring stop sign in the sequence.

But the genetic full stop, in fact, was disguising three selenium-using proteins and one other protein encoded in parts of the HIV genetic pattern considered to be inactive.

Clinical research into selenium supplementation carried out by Dr Gerhard Schrauzer at the University of California, San Diego, shows that chronic lack of selenium weakens the

immune system. He says the new genetic clues are "very exciting work. They show we must look at all aspects of the virus and treatments that could include simple nutritional agents. It may be that selenium is the anti-viral agent of the future."

DR SCHRAUZER says the selenium research has been slow because scientists have often tended to look at Aids as some separate disease, rather than looking for connections to other retro viruses. Selenium has been seen to have protective effects against viral breast tumours, the bovine leukaemia virus and the hepatitis B virus.

A study on selenium supplementation is presently in progress among 15 HIV-positive men in Frankfurt, Germany, none of whom is taking the drug AZT, which

can be toxic in itself. In the first year, selenium produced no adverse side-effects in the patients. They reported better appetite and intestinal functions and their skin conditions cleared up.

Dr Taylor noted that little similar research has been done in America: "No big drug company is going to make money financing research into a mineral that can't be patented." Instead, Dr Taylor said it was acceptable to publish the theory about the four new genes and the role of selenium, even though it was not yet backed by human evidence. "In physics theoretics come out with theories that sometimes take years to prove — such as Einstein's theory of relativity. So it really shouldn't be so surprising that where biological theory can be ahead of experiment."

Quality of life at birth is in the measure

The weight of newborn babies can be an indicator of future health

Politeness demands that when a baby is introduced to friends, one of the questions they ask is: "And what did he (or she) weigh at birth?" This interest in a baby's birth weight can be dismissed too easily as either the first signs of parental, or grandparental competitiveness or as a polite, if hackneyed, question.

The importance of this ritual question, as common today as it was generations ago, may be that the significance of birth weight in determining later physical and mental development has by now become engrained in folk lore.

Doctors pay particular attention when a baby's birth weight is below 2,500gm (just under 5lb to most of us). These children, one in 14 of all births in Britain, are classified as "low birth weight babies". Those whose weight is between 500gm (1lb 2oz) and 1,500gm (3lb 5oz) are described as being of very low birth weight, although the precise limits of this category are not universally accepted.

As the management of the delivery and post-natal care of babies of low birth weight improves, more are surviving. However, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the outcome of these pregnancies can no longer be judged solely in terms of survival, but also has to take account of the child's physical and mental state when older and hence the quality of its life.

Research no longer looks only at gross mental and physical handicaps, but also for the more subtle disadvantages which may betray minor damage before birth, at birth, or soon after it. These include such signs as poor coordination and clumsiness in the absence of any obvious physical handicap; or in difficulties with speech or in some other forms of learning, even if the overall IQ is standard.

In 1985 a review of performance of pre-school children who had had a very low birth weight, but later a normal IQ, showed that a disproportionate number had problems with eyesight. Other studies showed a relationship between adult size, IQ and a low birth weight. These statistics are diffi-

cult to interpret because the same factors, for instance poverty, deprivation and malnutrition, which are associated with low birth weight, are also associated with lower-than-average IQ and stunted growth.

The latest research, reported in *Pulse* magazine, on the effects of low birth weight has been carried out by the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, Oxford. The parents, teachers and doctors of 1,319 seven-year-old children have been questioned and the number of children who have medical or social problems has been analysed. Defect in vision was three times higher in those who had a low birth weight, and the number suffering from ocular troubles was proportional to the weight of the child if it was of low birth weight.

This small pilot study, financed by Action Research, also showed that low birth weight did not significantly increase the number of babies who at school age would suffer from respiratory problems or hearing difficulties.

Claire Middle, the statistician to the unit, explains that hearing problems such as glue ear are so common that difficulties caused by a low birth weight can be lost, as it were, in a statistical jungle. The connection with more serious hearing deficiencies, which could have been attributable to low birth weight, would be hard to demonstrate statistically without a more detailed census.

The subtle changes associated with low birth weight were significant. Teachers reported that 50 per cent needed additional help, albeit often no more than increased one-to-one tuition, and that in 40 per cent of cases they had noticed diminished fine motor skills involving co-ordination. There was no apparent statistically significant difference in their social behaviour.

Weight is not all: babies born very large are prone to respiratory problems. Those with small babies should take heart that Churchill was a small baby, born early, but that did not stop him from having a very adequate career.



Dr Thomas Stuttford

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SOCIAL NEWS

Birthdays today

Mr Jonathan Aitken, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, 52; Dr Barbara Ansell, rheumatologist, 71; Sir Harold Acherley, former chairman, Tyneside Hall, 76; Lord Brain, 68; Sir Patrick Brangan, QC, former Attorney-General, Gold Coast, 88; Sir Charles Burman, former chairman, Tarmac, 80; Mr Allan Davis, theatre director, 81; Mr A.P. Dyer, non-executive chairman, Bunzl, 62; Mr Kenneth Gill, trade unionist, 67; Dr A.B. Gilmore, former director, NSPCC, 69; Mr M.H. Harris, company director, 72; Lord Healey, CH, 77; Air Marshal Sir Frank Holroyd, 59; Lord Keith of Castleacre, 78; Dr Jeremy Lee-Potter, former chairman, British Medical Association, 60; the Countess of Longford, 88; Miss Sue MacGregor, broadcaster, 53; Dr Peter North, Vice-Chancellor-elect, Oxford University, 58; Sir Peter Parker, former chairman, British Railways Board, 70; Mr John Paul, broadcaster, 55; Sir Henry Phillips, former colonial administrator, 80; Mr George Stevenson, MP, and former MEP, 50; Miss Pamela Stanger, former headmistress, Clifton High School for Girls, 60; Professor J.M. Thoday, geneticist, 78; the Very Rev Professor T.F. Torrance, theologian, 81; Sir Philip Woodfield, civil servant, 71; Miss Joan Woodcock, former matron-in-chief, QARNNS, 52.

Anniversaries today

BIRTHS: Jacques-Louis David, painter, Paris, 1748; Sir John Rennie, civil engineer, London, 1794; Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, author of *Frankenstein*, London, 1797; Ernest Rutherford, Baron Rutherford of Nelson, physicist, Nobel laureate 1908, Spring Grove, New Zealand, 1871; Raymond Massey, actor, Toronto, 1896; John Gunther, journalist, Chicago, 1901.

DEATHS: Francis Baily, astronomer, London, 1844; Feargus O'Connor, Chartist leader, London, 1855; Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, comic writer, Boulogne, 1856; Sir John Ross, Arctic explorer, London, 1856; John Francis, sculptor, London, 1861; Georges Sorel, philosopher, Boulogne, 1922; Henri Barbusse, novelist, Moscow, 1935; Sir Joseph Thomson, physicist, Nobel laureate, 1906, Cambridge, 1940.

The first tram began running in Britain, operated by the Birkenhead Street Railway, 1860.

The vacuum cleaner was patented by Smeaton Hubert Cecil Booth, 1901.

The evacuation to the country of children from British cities began, 1939.

The siege of Leningrad began, 1941.

Institute of Risk Management

The following have been successful in the Institute of Risk Management's June 1994 examinations:

Fellows: J. Caldicott, Miss L.A. Coveney, Mr C. Frost, C. Holden, C. Jennings, D. Kavanagh, D. B. Knott, Miss S.F. Lantley, Mr E.J. Lawrie, Mrs V.J. Ludley, P. McDonald, S.J. Naylor, J. Pickering, C. Porteous, Mrs B. Presland, S.A. Richards, T.M. Rolles, M. Stacey, C. Toomer, M. Warford, G.W. Watts.

Associates: Mrs J. Algar, A.A. Audi, Mrs C. Boothroyd, D.A. Brown, A. Burke, M. Butlerworth, A. Byrne, Mrs S.E. Carter, J.M. Cassidy, N.J. Charman, T.K. Chikpamunga, K.G. Clark, B.A. Crawley, C.J. Dargan, D. Donnelly, S.D. Evans, T.M. French,

S.J. Foot, Miss S. Funnell, J. Garrihy, N.A. Gray, A.A. Griffin, R.A. Hallows, M.C. Heath, J.N. Herbert, K.E. Hills, Mrs S.G. Hirst, N.R. Holt, D.J. Howells, M. Jeavons, S. Jefferys, D.A. Jones, J.C. Keen, P.A.T. Kellman, G.J. Knott, M.P. Lane, Ms M. Lyle, L.C. McNeill, I.F. Meach, Miss G.S. Moorhouse, I. Mueser, A. Narayanan, M.A. Needham, Miss A.L. Nixon, Miss R.O. O'Garra, Miss S.N. Puxman, J. Portelli, M.R. Rajan, D. Rawlings, K.M. Reynolds, Miss P. Ridley, P.D. Robinson, A. Schippers, Miss S.A. Scott, J.M. Seau, W.J. Sulman, J. Sutcliffe, A. Templeton, R.W. Thorns, Mrs E.A. Turner, Miss P.A. Wadsworth, S.C. Ward, A.G. Watson, D.S. West, B.M. Willard, D.C. Wright.

Latest wills

Lord Robert Hugh Trammire, of Thirsk, North Yorkshire, who as Robin Turton was Conservative MP for Thirsk and Malton 1929-74, a former Minister of Health, and Father of the House of Commons 1966-74, left estate valued at £3,455,262 net.

Mr Standish Masterman, of Heysham, Midhurst, West Sussex, a former research chemist in rocket development, left estate valued at £479,493 net.

Mr Guy Blackburn, of London N6, for many years a teacher of surgery at Guy's Hospital, London, who was elected President of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland in 1976, left estate valued at £293,806 net.

Mr Stanley Stein, of London SW7, left estate valued £1,842,041.

He left £50,000 to Nighthall House Home for Aged Jews, London SW12, £75,000 and half the residue to personal trustees, and half the residue to the Stanley Stein Charitable Trust.

Mr George Fitzroy Seymour, of Trumpton, Nottinghamshire, who was responsible for restoring Trumpton Hall and opening it to the public, left estate valued at £3,310,312 net.

He left £100 to Trumpton Cricket Club.

Recent estates include (net, before tax paid):

Miss Pamela Margaret Le Stange Herring, of Colchester, Essex, £641,509.

Mrs Kathleen Marjorie Rita Locke, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, £571,138.

Mr David Hannington Morgan, of Limsfield, Surrey E87,584.

Mrs Ethel Grace Preston, of Fleetwood, Lancashire £506,116.

Mr Frank Palmer-Smith, of Eastcote, Middlesex, £504,451.

Mrs Lilian Alice Young, of Fleet, Hampshire, £1,001,559.

Mr John Alexander Bowman, of Hexham, Northumberland, £789,115.

Mrs Ethel Rosemary Currie, of Crickhowell, Powys £580,079.

Mrs Lili Hajek, of Roehampton, London SW15, £656,782.

Mr Samuel Hooper, of Canford Cliffs, Dorset, £586,918.

Mr William Anthony Hartley, of Woking, Surrey, £587,631.

Mrs Muriel Fanny Legge, of Linton Cheney, Dorset £661,734.

Mrs Alighiera Augusta Owen, of Harlow, Essex, £580,211.

Mr Wal. Alan Russel, of Farnham, Surrey, £708,930.

Mr Hugh Waghorn Sayers, of Howe, East Sussex, £544,062.

Mrs Gwendolen Sara Boys Smith, of Half Moon Lane, London SE24, £689,826.

Mr William Stork, of Huddersfield, West Yorks £781,424.

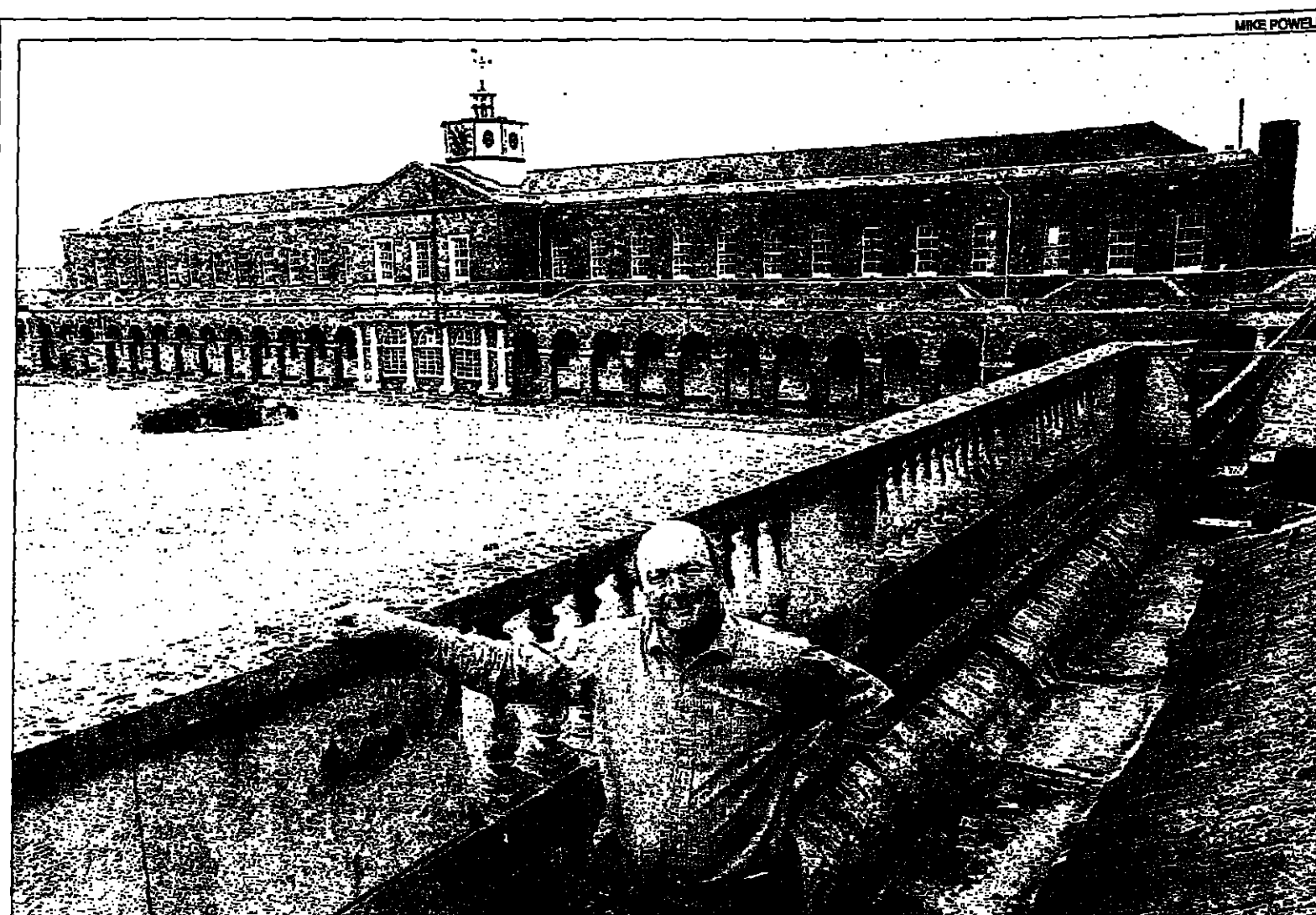
Mr Cyril John Wenman, of Petworth, West Sussex £937,700.

Mr Paul Henry Benson Woodhouse, of Winchester, Hampshire, £2,094,604.

Mr James Redvers Bubeare, of Wimbeldon, London SW20 £516,133.

Mr Ernest Charles Daley, of Malmesbury, Wilt £276,769.

Mr David Evans, of Marston, Salop, £661,591.



Kit Martin and the historic, deserted former naval hospital at Great Yarmouth that he intends to convert into housing for local people

New life for hospital built for Nelson's navy

By Marcus Binney

THE beautiful Regency naval hospital at Great Yarmouth, built at the prompting of Admiral Nelson, has been sold to the entrepreneur Kit Martin. The buildings were used until last year as a mental home, and will now be converted into fifty terraced houses and cottages for local people.

St Nicholas Hospital was built in 1809-11 to serve the Royal Navy's eastern squadron which enforced the blockade of continental Europe during the Napoleonic wars. Unlike the two other great surviving naval hospitals at Gosport and Plymouth Stonehouse, the Yarmouth hospital was not part of a naval dockyard and was converted to a barracks in 1818.

John Hooper, estates surveyor of the regional health authority, said "We have been looking for a purchaser for four years and this will be a very good use for the Grade II* listed building."

Mr Martin said: "In recent years people have been moving out of Yarmouth into the suburbs and the countryside as there aren't enough really attractive houses in the town centre. Our prices will range from £35,000 for a small cottage to £110,000 for a five bedroom house."

The hospital, says Mr Martin, is in reasonable structural condition but is engulfed in makeshift additions which must be removed to reveal the full elegance of the classical design. "There are false ceilings everywhere but the original cornices remain above and the old chimney pieces have simply been boarded over. We will make a small museum for visitors beneath the clock tower," he explained.

Contracts have just been exchanged and subject to planning permission, Mr Martin hopes to begin work in January and have people living in the hospital next summer.

The hospital was built to the designs of William Pilkington, though Edward Holl, the official

architect to the Navy, may have had a hand. It was the climax of a long campaign to improve the health of British sailors.

Out of 184,899 sailors who served in the Seven Years War (1756-63), 1,512 were killed in action but 133,708 were lost through disease and desertion. Other surviving Royal Naval hospitals for the sick and wounded include Minorca (1712, now a ruin), Gibraltar (1742), the Haslar hospital at Gosport (1746), which remains the centre of naval medicine, and Stonehouse hospital at Plymouth (1758) which is currently for sale.

The Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich, founded in 1705, was by contrast an almshouse for poor and needy sailors. It appears that Nelson pressed for the new hospital after the Battle of Copenhagen. Yarmouth, although not a naval dockyard, had a vicarage depot used in wartime.

In recent years Mr Martin has saved a series of vast country houses from decay. This is the first public building he has acquired.

Stargazer's guide to the night sky in September

By MICHAEL J. HENDRIE
ASTRONOMY CORRESPONDENT

MERCURY is an evening star reaching greatest eastern elongation (28 deg) on the 20th but it is south of the Sun and sets less than an hour after sunset throughout the month.

Venus is also an evening object setting less than an hour after the Sun. It reaches greatest brilliancy of -4.5 magnitude on the 28th and should be visible very low in the southwest after sunset. Crescent Moon to the north on the 9th.

Mars moves through Gemini entering Cancer by the end of September. The 1.1 magnitude planet rises just before midnight throughout the month. The Moon is to the south on the 1st and again on the 24th.

Jupiter is in Libra and well down towards the southwest at dusk. The -1.3 magnitude planet sets by 9h late in the month. Moon to the south on the 9th.

Saturn, 0.5 magnitude and in Aquarius, is at opposition on the 1st and above the horizon for most of the night. Moon to the north on the 17th/18th.

Uranus is in Sagittarius setting by 21h on the 30th. Moon to the north on the 14th.

Neptune is just to the west of Uranus. Both outer planets require optical aid for identification among the stars though Uranus is at times just visible to the naked eye.

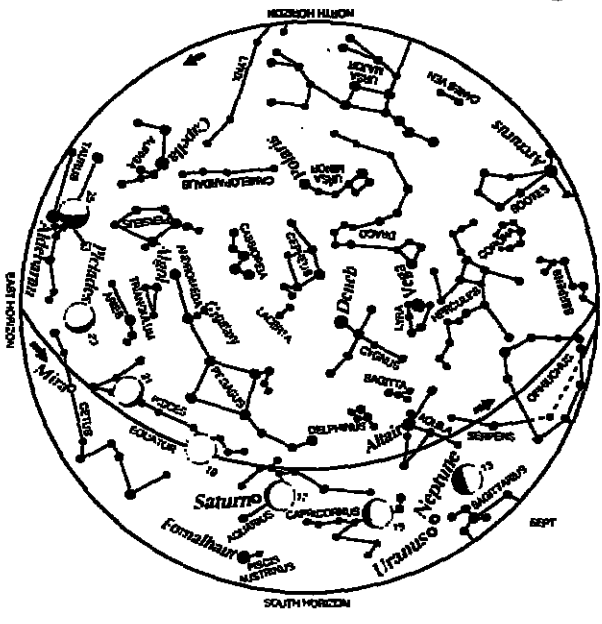
The Moon: new Moon, 5h 19h; first quarter, 12h 12h; full Moon, 19h 20h; last quarter, 28h 00h.

The Earth: the autumn equinox, when the Sun crosses the equator, occurs at 23h 00h.

Sunrise on the 1st is at 18h 50m and on the 30th at 17h 40m while sunset is at 05h 10h and 06h 00m on the same dates.

Astronomical twilight ends at 21h 00m and 19h 30m and begins again at 03h 00m and 04h 05m early and late in the month.

Correspondence for the Stargazer's guide should be sent to the editor, The Times, 1, Whitehall, London SW1A 2BQ.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) at the beginning, 23h (10 pm) in the middle, and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. As places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr M.K. Cadogan and Miss K.A. Hoare

The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ruel Cadogan, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Katharine, daughter of Mr Andrew Hoare, of Chichester, Sussex, and Mrs Terence Heard, of Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

Mr M. Christie and Miss R.J. Smith

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Leon Christodoulides, of Arley, Hertfordshire, and Fiona Jacqueline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Clive James Smith, of Ballyre, Cheshire.

Mr M.G. Green and Miss B.R. Laniado

The engagement is announced between Michael Geoffrey, son of the late Mr D. Green and of Mrs C. Green, of Manchester, and Beverly Regina, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Maurice Laniado, of Moberley, Cheshire.

Mr G.D. Harding and Miss S.E. Nicholson

The engagement is announced between Graham, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Harding, of Great Bookham, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Fletcher Nicholson, of Hawridge Common, Buckinghamshire.

Captain N.S. Tubbs and Miss S.J. Gardner

The engagement is announced between Captain Nicholas Tubbs, Coldstream Guards, son of Mr Jasper Tubbs and the late Mrs Astrid Tubbs, and Miss Sarah Tubbs, of Upton Grey, Hampshire.

Mr C.J. Walsley and Miss E.A. Delany

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs G. Walsley, of Dorset, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J.L. Delany, of Addiscombe, Surrey.

Mr A.D. Wardall and Miss R.M. Cunningham-Jardine

The engagement is announced between Andrew David, second son of Mrs Rita Wardall and the late Mr Peter Wardall, of Tarrant Hinton, Dorset, and Rachel Mary, only daughter of Captain and Mrs Ronald Cunningham-Jardine, of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.

Marriages

Mr A.D. Gutter and Miss S.J. Preston

The marriage took place on Saturday, at St Mary's Church, Birdcote, between Mr Alexander Gutter, only son of the late Mr Digby Gutter and of Mrs Gutter, of Silver Hall, Thirsk, and Miss Sarah Preston, only daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Roger Preston, of Thornthorpe, Malton. The Rev John Woods officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emma and Sophie Consett, Miranda Wyatt, Emma and Hugo Smales, Max Roper and James Waterson. Mr Charles Kirk was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr O.G. Laurence-Clark and Miss S. Woodward

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 27, at Camden Register Office, of Mr Oliver George Laurence-Clark and Miss Sandra Woodward.

University news

Bradford Appointments

Nick Andrews, formerly Registrar at South Bank University, is to be Registrar and Secretary with effect from October 1.

Professor Colin Mellors, formerly Dean of the Faculty Board of Social Sciences, has been appointed Pro Vice-Chancellor (External Relations).

Professor John Gardiner, head of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, has been elected into the Fellowship of the Royal Academy of Engineering.

TRADE: 071 481 1982
PRIVATE: 071 481 4000

PERSONAL COLUMN

FAX: 071 481 9313
FAX: 071 782 7828

DEATHS

GALLER - On August 27th at 10.30, Florence Mary Green, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., J.P., formerly Headmistress of the Girls' Grammar School for Girls, Sheffield, died at 85. Buried at Sheffield. Family flowers only. Donations to be announced later.

HALLOWELL - On August 26th at 10.30, Eric John Hall, 75 years, formerly of 10, St. James's, London, died at 85. Buried at Chislehurst. Family flowers only. Donations to be announced later.

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GRANT - On August

OBITUARIES

THE MOST REV BILL BURNETT

The Most Rev Bill Burnett, Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa, 1974-81, died in Grahamstown, Cape Province, on August 23, aged 77. He was born in Orange Free State on May 31, 1917.

WHEN Bill Burnett became the first South African-born clergyman to be elected head of the Anglican Church in the Republic of South Africa, there were those who looked for a continuation of the eloquent stand against apartheid which had marked his previous ministry. At his inauguration as Bishop of Bloemfontein 17 years earlier he had thrown down the gauntlet in ringing tones to the South African government. In his inaugural sermon Burnett declared: "I wish to assert plainly that we shall in this diocese continue to stand under the direction and judgment of the word of God in connection with the doctrine of race separation. We unite with almost the whole of Christendom in rejecting the doctrine as repugnant to the word of God."

On that occasion he added that the South Africa of that time was not "a comfortable place to live in", but that its problems were precisely those that the Christian faith existed to deal with. Fellowship and unity through Christ was, he asserted, not just a "nice idea" but an expression of the very meaning of Christianity.

But in the intervening years a sea change had taken place in his thinking and spiritual outlook. This stemmed from an evangelical conversion he underwent in 1972 which aligned him with the growing charismatic movement in the Anglican Church. This placed an emphasis on personal vision and individual response to moral problems, rather



than on action from the Church as a religious body. Therefore, though after 1974 he sometimes had cause to raise his voice in protest against some particular abuses of human rights by the South African government — and certainly had no scruple in doing so

— he made it clear that he would not lend the voice of the Anglican Church in South Africa to political causes. Naturally this attitude reduced the Church's influence as a voice against apartheid.

Bill Bendyshe Burnett was born at

Koffiefontein in the Orange Free State and grew up speaking English and Afrikaans. After going to school at Bishop's College, Rondebosch, and Michaelhouse, Natal, he attended Rhodes University College. After this, for a short time he taught at St John's College, Umtata.

Although at first a pacifist, he joined the South African Defence Force in 1940 and was drafted to North Africa where he saw service in the Western Desert. He was captured when Tobruk fell to the Germans in June 1942 and was sent to a prisoner of war camp in Italy. But he escaped in the following year and managed to stay at liberty in the Italian countryside until he linked up with advancing British forces in 1944.

After the war he studied for the ministry at St Paul's Theological College, Grahamstown, and after a period of postgraduate work at Queen's College, Birmingham, he became a deacon at St Thomas's, Durban, in 1946. Among his early appointments were the chaplaincy of his old school Michaelhouse from 1950 to 1954 and a period as vicar of Ladysmith from 1954 to 1957. His pastoral and spiritual gifts were early recognised and he was appointed Bishop of Bloemfontein in 1957.

In this, his first major post, he became an outspoken critic of South African racial policies, throwing the weight of his office behind a relentless impetus to a multiracial society.

During this period he was, in 1961, stabbed and severely wounded in the street and required four blood transfusions. The attack, however, was a purely criminal and not political or racial one, since his assailants were black and their object was merely a picnic basket and a rug that the Bishop and his wife had been using

for a roadside picnic. On leaving the diocese ten years later, Burnett became an active general secretary of the South African Council of Churches — and also assistant bishop of Johannesburg — for two years until 1969.

From 1969 to 1974 he was Bishop of Grahamstown, during which time the "conversion" to a more evangelical view of the Church's mission took place. This did not mean that Burnett never spoke out against the South African government. There continued to be periodic outbreaks of Church-State conflict. In particular, in 1980 Burnett protested bitterly at the seizure of the passport of Desmond Tutu, then a bishop and general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (and since 1986 himself Archbishop of Cape Town). But in general, Burnett's period as Primate was a disappointment to the followers of his early career, as it meant that for an important period the Anglican Church in South Africa was far less active in the struggle against apartheid than it might have been — and subsequently did become under Archbishop Tutu.

After his retirement Burnett continued to work in the worldwide evangelical movement and in 1988 was the editor of *By My Spirit: Renewal in the Worldwide Anglican Church*. This encapsulated his credo: that individual spiritual regeneration had to precede any general assault by the Church militant on the ills of the world. His autobiography *The Rock that is Higher than I* appeared last year. Earlier publications had included *Anglicans in Natal* (1983).

Bill Burnett married, in 1945, Sheila Fulton Trollip. He is survived by her, two sons and a daughter.

MAURICE CATESBY



Maurice Catesby, former managing director of Gammages, died on August 22 aged 79. He was born on August 10, 1915.

GAMAGES was one of London's most eccentric, endearing and rambling department stores — a maze of steps, ramps, mirrors and clusters of signposts, housed in a warren of Victorian buildings in Holborn, and covering 250,000 square feet. Nikolaus Pevsner had once famously dismissed it all as "architecturally valueless".

Whatever its aesthetic merits, Gammages was held very dear by shoppers as a place where one could buy fishing bait, goldfish, bee-keeping appliances, rubber boots, motorbikes and boats, all under one roof. "Anything from a pin to an elephant" was its boast (the elephant used to appear at Christmas cruises before the war). The store's closure in 1972, therefore, after almost a century of trading, prompted a storm of public indignation. Presiding over this unhappy sinking ship was Maurice Catesby, the managing director of Gammages for the previous seven years.

Catesby had been brought in to overhaul the ailing Gammages in the mid-1960s after a lifetime in retailing. His tasks were to rationalise, to streamline and to modernise. It was an almost impossible task. After his first day there, his wife suggested that he bring home a floorplan of the first floor, only to be informed that the first floor occupied 17 different levels.

But Catesby's achievements in his seven years there were by no means negligible. He oversaw a review of staff pay and training — many of the store's 500 employees were by then old men who had spent their lives with the company, and whose wage packets had remained seemingly unaffected by inflation. Catesby also opened the first (and, as it turned out, the only) out-of-town Gammages branch, in a modern two-storey building in Romford. But in the event the new climate in the City in the early 1970s proved too much for Gammages, and after a successful takeover bid in 1970, which Catesby fought tooth and nail, the buildings were sold and the department store closed down in 1972.

Maurice William Catesby — known as Mick — was educated at Mill Hill and did his apprenticeship at Whiteleys in Bayswater before joining the family firm of Catesbys, a furnishing department store on Tottenham Court Road.

He joined the TA before the war and was commissioned in 1941, serving in the Royal Artillery. In Italy he won an MC, and was mentioned in dispatches for his part at Monte Cassino, where he rounded up scattered troops

and led them quietly through German outposts to a place of safety, going on to hold a forward outpost. "I suppose I ran away quite cleverly" was all he would later say of his bravery (being the only officer in his unit to survive that operation left him with lasting feelings of guilt).

After the war he returned to his family business, by now being recognised by such men as Sebastian Earl of Selkirk as one of the most imaginative young men in the retailing business. He was sent to America by the Government in a small team of retailers as part of the Marshall Aid plan to learn about new American retail techniques. These, and the ideas he soaked up in Europe — particularly the French concept of the out-of-town hypermarket — profoundly affected him.

He sat on the board of numerous retailers' associations through the 1950s and 1960s, though he always professed to hate committee work. But, meanwhile, the increasingly stifling family atmosphere of Catesbys was beginning to grate on him, and when Gammages offered him the post of managing director in the mid-1960s, he jumped at the opportunity.

What happened to Gammages during his time there became something of a cause célèbre in City circles. What had originally been seen as Gammages' main selling point — the near monopoly of City shoppers — came to be seen as a disadvantage with more widespread price-cutting and competition from Oxford Street. Rising costs in staff and overheads meant that the buildings could be infinitely more profitably run as office rather than retail space. Hence, the place was taken over in 1970 by Sterling Guaranty Corporation. Gammages was then closed as a store in Holborn in 1972, after one of the greatest closing-down sales London had ever seen.

It was all deeply distressing to Catesby. Afterwards he worked briefly as the managing director of department stores in Ealing, and did a worthy job helping Oxford to co-ordinate its retail outlets. Having lived in a city all his life, he adapted surprisingly well to a peaceful retirement, for the last 15 years in the Cotswolds. Besides business, he loved good wine, was a fine medium-paced bowler (and captain of the Old Mill Hillians second XI) and had a devastating backhand at table tennis. But he also had a surprisingly sensitive side for a businessman; he was a competent oil painter, and as a young man had been a promising published poet.

His first marriage was dissolved and he leaves his second wife, Joan, and three daughters from his first marriage.

JAMES HEINEMAN

James Heineman, American publisher and bibliographer of P. G. Wodehouse, died in New York on August 10, aged 77. He was born in Belgium on May 5, 1917.

TO MANY P. G. Wodehouse scholars in this country, James Heineman represented something of an American hero in his relentless efforts to build up the writer's reputation abroad. He was the co-author, with Eileen Melville, of the definitive bibliography of Wodehouse, published in 1991. He also published many obscure Wodehouse works which had long since fallen out of — or had never been in — print in America.

This was not done for any commercial gain. If Heineman managed a print run of 1,000 copies of a certain work, 100 would typically go to friends, another 100 to bookshops and the remaining 800 might languish for years in his warehouse. But to Heineman, Wodehouse went

far beyond considerations of profit and loss.

Two years ago, he arranged for one Wodehouse story, *The Great Sermon Handicap* — in which Wooster and his friends run a book on the length of sermons — to be translated into more than 60 languages, and sold as a six-volume set. It provided translators, with enormous challenges: "All my pals were away, most of the theatres were shut, and they were digging up Piccadilly in spades" was forced to become, in Chaucerian English, "Alle my goode felawes waren away, many hosteries weren yshet, and the theatres weren open alday in the Citee." The collection found few bakers among the general public, but Heineman remained unperturbed and, in true Drones Club tradition, Wodehouse enthusiasts met at the Garrick to honour him when he was next in London.

James Herbert Makepeace Heineman was born in Brussels, then occupied by the Germans, in 1917. His father was a successful American

Jewish entrepreneur, who built electrified street-car systems throughout Europe and a funicular railway on Mount Vesuvius. This cosmopolitan background set the tone for the rest of Heineman's life, and it was always peculiarly difficult for a listener to detect where he came from — Europe, England or America. He became, as he put it, "illiterate in four languages": French he learnt from the servants; Spanish he picked up from a spell at one of his father's Mexican companies; English he spoke to his parents and also German as, between the wars, his parents had played host to many visiting Germans.

Heineman had great sympathy for Wodehouse's trials at the hands of an unforgiving British public, after "Pium" had rather unwisely given a series of broadcasts, during intermission, from Berlin. For all his charm and jollity, Heineman, too, had spent much of his youth, as an American Jew at a British public school, feeling like an



outsider. He was educated at Uppingham and Oxford, before briefly joining one of his father's power stations. But with the war looming, his father sent him to America, and during the war he served with American Military Intelligence.

Afterwards he endured a brief spell at an investment bank in New York — which city then became his home — before deciding to fulfil his

real ambition to become a publisher. In this he was aided by a legacy from his father, who died in 1962.

Heineman went on to build up one of the greatest collections of Wodehouse memorabilia, and reissued many obscure works. For instance, a collection of Wodehouse's columns for London's *The Globe* newspaper had first been published in 1908 under the title *The Globe By the Way Book*. The collection was not rated very highly at the time, and the years have not proved kind to its many dated and topical jokes. However, with only ten first editions known to exist outside British copyright libraries, Heineman considered it worth the trouble to bring out a limited edition of 500 facsimile editions in 1985, now worth about £40 each.

Besides his obsession with Wodehouse, Heineman was a true polymath: a bibliophile, a publisher and a lover of art. He compiled the comprehensive *Who's Who and Biographical Encyclopaedia of the American Theatre* (the

strain of this enormous commitment unfortunately broke his marriage) and a bibliography of another of his literary heroes, Ludwig Bemelmans, the author of the "Madeline" books. He was a trustee of the Pierpont Morgan Foundation, which housed his father's collection of rare books and manuscripts.

He also owned perhaps the largest collection of New York cartoonists and a huge one of Charles Schultz's "Snoopy" comic strips. His "Ugly" collection, of which he was equally proud, contained anything less aesthetically challenging, useless and kitsch — typically, for example, plastic models of the Eiffel Tower or Niagara Falls.

Known to his friends as Jimmy, Heineman looked something like a Wodehouse character himself: he sported flamboyant bow ties and kept his spectacles perched on the top of his forehead. He died in his armchair, in his Park Avenue apartment, after a good dinner.

He is survived by his three daughters.

MARTIN DALE



Martin Dale, actor and singer, died in Leeds on August 21 from lung cancer, aged 63. He was born on November 15, 1930.

FOR almost fifteen years, Martin Dale played the endlessly sympathetic village policeman, Sergeant Ian MacArthur, in *Emmerdale Farm* (now *Emmerdale*). Based around a small Yorkshire farming community, the series opened in October 1972 as a modest afternoon soap opera aimed at housewives — a sort of television reply to *The Archers*. Within six months,

however, it had become the linchpin of the new ITV's afternoon network.

Crime was not an overwhelming problem in Beckindale, and Dale's services as the local law enforcer were called upon only sparingly after his introduction to *Emmerdale* in 1980: he could be spotted in perhaps two episodes every other month, and was not a regular in the local pub, the Woolpack.

One of the storylines in which he really came into his own, however, was in 1989, when the Jackie Merrick character accidentally killed himself with his shotgun while in

pursuit of a fox, and MacArthur had to take Kathy (Jackie's wife) to identify the body. He also listened to Nick Bates's confession of having appropriated part of the haul from a post office robbery, and was on the scene of Kate Sugden's fatal driving accident and the Home Farm fire.

Having joined the police force briefly as a young man in the 1950s, Dale was subsequently offered a real sergeant's uniform for his TV character from a friend in the West Yorkshire Constabulary.

Martin Dale was born in Bradford and educated locally. After National Service,

which he did in Korea, he joined the police force in Bradford and at the same time began to work the local cabaret circuit. He not only looked something like Howard Keel (later a good friend of his), but like him also had a gentle, powerful bass, and an easy way with an audience. "You'll Never Walk Alone", "Walk Right Back" and Al Jolson medleys made up the musical staple of his act.

In the 1970s he worked as the host, compère and director of the Wakefield Theatre Club, where he presented such stars as Tony Bennett, Andy Williams and Stevie Wonder. His television appearances included *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Day After Tomorrow* and *The Day After Tomorrow* in the early 1980s, when he was not needed for *Emmerdale Farm*, he toured variety clubs abroad with O'Connor. His small-screen acting career began with *All for Love*, *Close to the Edge* and *Edge of Darkness*.

Dale was a brave man but not boastful. Few of his friends, for instance, knew that on the day, in May 1985,

of the horrific fire at the Bradford football stadium — when 56 people were killed — Dale rescued someone from the flames. Attempting to make his way through the blaze and smoke to an exit, Dale noticed a frightened old woman in a corner. Having battled back to reach her, he smashed a window and threw her out onto the street, breaking her arm in the process, but saving her life.

He played golf with Jimmy Tarbuck, Bruce Forsyth and other friends in the business whenever he could, though a triple bypass operation on his heart two years ago slowed him down to a certain extent. He is survived by his wife Diane, and by four daughters and a son.

BECAUSE of a production error the picture accompanying our obituary of Ernst von Bressendorf (August 25) was accidentally reversed. Von Bressendorf was in fact standing on the right of the picture as published and not the left, as our caption stated.

PERSONAL COLUMN

GIFTS

BIRTHDAY GIFTS: A selection of gifts for birthdays, Christmas, and other occasions. See page 2 for details.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: A selection of musical instruments for sale, including pianos, guitars, and recorders. See page 2 for details.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

OVERSEAS TRAVEL: A selection of travel agencies offering tours and flights to various destinations. See page 2 for details.

RENTALS

RENTALS: A selection of rental services, including cars, boats, and equipment. See page 2 for details.

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SERVICES

SERVICES: A selection of services, including cleaning, gardening, and repairs. See page 2 for details.

TICKETS FOR SALE

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WANTED

WANTED: A selection of wanted notices, including missing persons and lost items. See page 2 for details.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS: A selection of announcements, including marriages, deaths, and births. See page 2 for details.

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PARKINSON'S DISEASE CAN BE ANYBODY'S DISEASE

PARKINSON'S DISEASE CAN BE ANYBODY'S DISEASE: A selection of information and resources for Parkinson's disease. See page 2 for details.

EX-SERVICES MENTAL WELFARE SOCIETY

EX-SERVICES MENTAL WELFARE SOCIETY: A selection of information and resources for ex-services mental welfare. See page 2 for details.

COMBAT STRESS

COMBAT STRESS: A selection of information and resources for combat stress. See page 2 for details.

PARKINSON'S DISEASE SOCIETY

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Lifeline

Lifeline: A selection of information and resources for Lifeline. See page 2 for details.

Rukba

Rukba: A selection of information and resources for Rukba. See page 2 for details.

Helping elderly people stay independent

Helping elderly people stay independent: A selection of information and resources for helping elderly people stay independent. See page 2 for details.

THE DUTY OF MAKING A WILL

THE DUTY OF MAKING A WILL: A selection of information and resources for making a will. See page 2 for details.

ON THIS DAY

ON THIS DAY: A selection of information and resources for on this day. See page 2 for details.

August 30 1859

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Shocked by the loss to the nation of so many art treasures, The Times decided on a cautionary message to other benefactors who might die intestate.

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THE DUTY OF MAKING A WILL

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NEWS

Tory revolt threat over IRA deal

■ John Major has been given a warning by senior Tory backbenchers that he risks a Maastricht-style revolt if he makes concessions to the IRA in return for what may turn out to be only a temporary ceasefire.

There were rumblings from the Tory Right suggesting that Mr Major would be "playing with fire" if he agreed to a withdrawal of troops before a permanent IRA renunciation of violence. Pages 1, 2, 17

Village forced to create new cricket rule

■ A new rule was added to the laws of cricket when the Buckinghamshire village of Jordans returned to the green yesterday at the end of its court-enforced exile: any batsman hitting a six on the east side of the ground would be given out. Page 1

Pressure on pay

Significant wage increases were demanded by Britain's teachers and nurses amid signs that the 4.7 per cent award for MPs is straining public sector pay policy. Page 1

Poisoned water fear

Contaminated tonic water bought from a Sainsbury supermarket which put four people in hospital may have been deliberately poisoned, police said. Page 1

Lady Archer stays on

Lady Archer was said to have firmly resisted any suggestion that she should resign from the Anglia Television board after the furore over her husband's link with a deal involving shares in the company. Page 2

Legal hair battles

Legal actions against hairdressers are one of the fastest growing areas of litigation, with settlements ranging from £100 to several thousand pounds. Page 3

Grave ban 'nonsense'

The decision of a vicar not to allow the name Tom on a churchyard headstone was described as "nonsense" yesterday by a senior clergyman. Page 4

Blair's offer

A crusade to turn Labour into a party of mass membership, with people paying what they can afford to join, is to be launched by Tony Blair. Page 4

Centenary celebration on the cards

■ The picture postcard is one hundred years old this week. On September 1, 1894 — 54 years after the introduction of the uniform penny rate — the Post Office bowed to pressure and allowed their use. But some people felt that Victorian sensibilities could be upset by offensive words, unshielded by envelope, being conveyed into households. Page 8

Police video ban

Chief constables in England and Wales have banned their forces from co-operating with the makers of two controversial videos that use police film of dramatic car chases. Page 8

Peace hopes fail

Bosnian Serb officials claimed that a massive "no" vote in a weekend referendum had killed off the latest peace plan for Bosnia. Page 12

Refugee crisis

Washington's hunt for nearby countries willing to take Cuban and Haitian refugees off its hands was coming apart, but the US Coast Guard was encouraged by early signs of no renewed surge of boat people. Page 13

Trade deal doubts

The United States and China have signed an accord to smooth trade relations in the future, but threats still flow during a visit by Washington's Commerce Secretary. Page 13

Olympic riddle

Celebrations marking the hundredth anniversary of the modern Olympics began in Paris accompanied by a riddle as to the character of the movement's founder. Page 12

Decision on hostages

Pol Pot is due to decide today whether three Western hostages live or die. Page 9



Colin Firth as Darcy and Jennifer Ehle as Elizabeth Bennet head the cast of BBC TV's new dramatisation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, to be screened next year. The adaptation by Andrew Davies also features Alison Steadman as Mrs Bennet

SPORT

Cricket: Warwickshire require a maximum of 28 points from their last two games to be certain of winning the Britannic Assurance county championship for the first time since 1972. Page 21

Football: Terry Venables will announce today his squad for the match against the United States to be played at Wembley on September 7. Page 21

Rugby League: Ellery Hanley has been appointed successor to Malcolm Reilly as Great Britain coach. It is a brave and surprising choice. Hanley was marked down for a secondary coaching role. Page 21

BUSINESS

Shipyard fate: The fate of Swan Hunter, the last shipbuilding yard on Tyneside, is to be decided today. The French group negotiating to buy the yard will pull out unless it is given a clear sign from the Ministry of Defence that it will get a fair crack at contracts. Page 40

European message: Jacques Delors will be telling British trade unionists how much has been achieved of his vision of a "social" Europe. Page 38

Takeover: Smith Kline Beecham is to buy Sterling Winthrop, the US healthcare company, for \$2.9 billion (£1.9 billion). Page 40

FEATURES

Political interruption: Tony Benn's political career came to an abrupt halt in 1962. In the second extract from his diaries, he remembers the rejection of his peerage. Page 14

Final moments: "My mother died on a Friday at 8pm. She died inch by inch, moment by moment, organ by organ over seven days and four hours." Page 15

Increased tension: Some police officers routinely misunderstand the role of defence solicitors. Advisers may be seen as being in cahoots with the criminal. Page 30

ARTS

Art in a hurry: The Italians seem to have forgotten that it takes time to appreciate great works of art, writes Richard Cork, after being told he had only five minutes to study Mantegna's great frescoes at Mantua. Page 31

Dramatic find: Edinburgh is the place for all kinds of plays, from the wretched to the incompetent. So Jeremy Kingston was delighted to unearth a gem. Page 32

Proms visitors: As the Los Angeles Philharmonic prepares for tonight's Prom, Esa-Pekka Salonen talks about the changes he has made as music director. Page 33

PEOPLE IN THE TIMES



Ken Wild, who refused to leave his house when the M62 was built, forcing the carriageways to split around him, is to lose even more land. Page 4



Dora Patko, a Hungarian working as an au pair in Essex, is one of the growing band of East Europeans coming to Britain. Page 5



Colonel Gaddafi, who this week is celebrating a quarter century in power over five million long-suffering Libyans. Page 9

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Uplifting role for Stamp?

■ An item in a recent film press release has the intriguing title "Instructions for the Preparations of Terence Stamp's Boobs". There follows a bizarre recipe involving six party balloons filled with water.

New York and new poetry

■ Britain will soon get a taste of the New York poetry revival, with a visit from regulars of the Nuyorican Poets Cafe.

Television gets the jitters

■ Brenda Maddox reports on Britain's frightened television industry and a collective attack of the jitters.

A father is campaigning for a change in the law after the courts freed a violent man who killed his daughter. *Crime Limited* (BBC1, 8.30pm). Page 39

The lost joiners

The Labour Party needs ordinary members before ordinary voters will deem it fit for government again. Page 17

Kohl the campaigner

Few imagined, only eight months ago, that the official start of the German election campaign would see Helmut Kohl in such a commanding position. Page 17

The smoking car

The Government's proposal to allow local authorities to issue automatic fines to the drivers of grossly polluting taxis, cars and buses is unalloyed good news. Page 17

JAMES BARTHOLOMEW

Could Britain leave the EU? Yes, and if we were in a hurry we could quit in 24 hours. But if Britain ever became part of a federal state, our rights under international law would mostly disappear. Page 16

BERNARD LEVIN

I am going to Christmas Island, never to return. The postmaster has promised to burn any letters (without opening them) that are addressed to me. Page 16

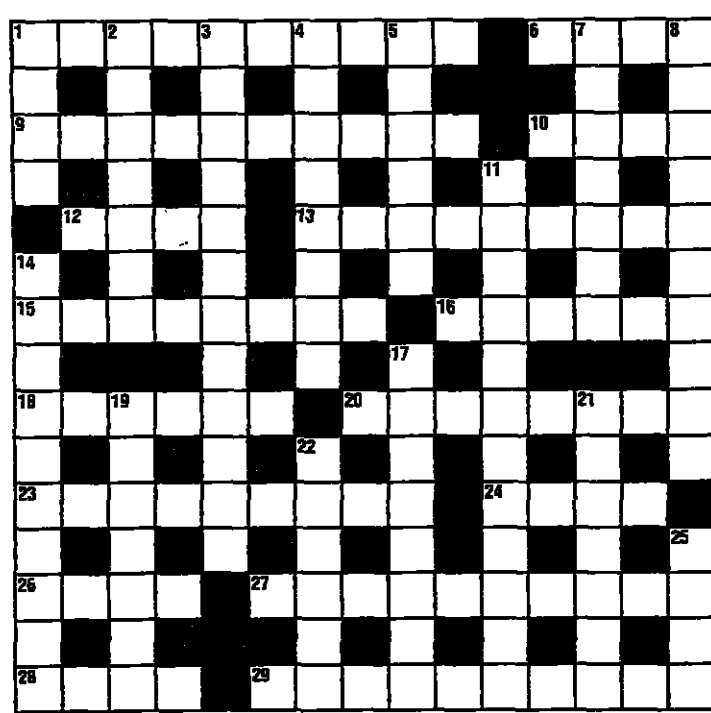
The Most Rev Bill Burnett, Archbishop of Cape Town, 1974-81; Maurice Catesby, former head of Gamage department store; James Heinemann, expert on P. G. Wodehouse. Page 19

Northern Ireland: setting the terms for debate at the Tory conference. Page 17

Ethnic conflict is not the only potential threat to Europe. The other one remains Russia, especially should nationalist and neo-imperialist forces gain control, and that's why we still need NATO. — *The Washington Times*

High population growth rates are the enemy of stability and invite all the traditional means of population control. — *The Washington Post*

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,634



- ACROSS**
- Riding up but not over (4-6).
 - Lies low, heading off for a few days in Rome (4).
 - Office in which strikers may be dismissed (10).
 - It strengthens the arm of a peaceful nation (4).
 - Blueprint for a tailless aircraft (4).
 - English river crustacean the French find toothsome (9).
 - Feels sad, upset, yet is not likely to wither away (8).
 - Make a man of, say? (6).
 - Catch fellow-batsman running back one run short? (6).
 - Current controller of horses at dressage (8).
 - One who creates a scene in Whitehall, for example (5-4).
- DOWN**
- Meet a ship going astern (4).
 - It is a reflective sparkler (4).
 - Bottom of the flying class? (6-4).
 - Nobleman given attention at length (4).
 - Shaw's principled chap never in the wrong? (10).
 - Thick fog like this inland (4).
 - Spooned divine eating fruit (7).
 - Well-oiled like a gin trap (6-6).
 - Broadcast from Pluto by itself (8).
 - Hang about! Vitamin A is served up without a name! (6).
 - Composer cogitates, losing time (7).
 - But are these bank records prepared by tellers? (10).
 - How could this big vegetarian fail to survive, having run so robust a constitution? (12).
 - Cheeky aroma some common puddings possess? (10).
 - Slough wrong for a harridan? (3-5).
 - "In Praise of Daisy" (Browning version)? (7).
 - The packaging industry? (7).
 - Hollow warning of schoolboys to sailors (6).
 - Chief god of noise abatement? (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 19,633

MOBILE SHORTCUT
A O A A O O L O
C L O B B E R R E D O U B
K O I T E T E
I N E B R I A T E D S T E M
N N A N W E
A U D I T O R S T I R R U P
T O E I N A
E M P O R I A A S C E T I C
R Y D H E K
D R O P D I S T R E S S E D
U S F N A L I T
C A P T U R E R O S S I N I
A E S S E N I
L A R G E S E M A N G E L

Times Two Crossword, page 40

TIMES WEATHERCALL

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0891 500 followed by the appropriate code:

Greater London	701
West Surrey/Sussex	702
Dorset/Hants & IOW	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
Wiltshire/Gloucestershire	705
Berkshire/Bucks/Oxon	706
Bedfordshire & Essex	707
Northamptonshire/Cambs	708
West Mid & Sh. Glam & Gwent	709
Shropshire/Hereford & Wores	710
Staffordshire	711
East Midlands	712
Lincoln & Humberside	713
Dyfed & Powys	714
Greenwich & Chertsey	715
NW England	716
W & S Yorks & Dales	717
NW England	718
Cumbria & Lake District	719
SW Scotland	720
W Central Scotland	721
Edin & Fife/Lothian & Borders	722
E Central Scotland	723
Grampian & E Highlands	724
NW Scotland	725
Cathness Orkney & Shetland	726
N Ireland	727

Weathercall is charged at 33p per minute (cheaper rates) and 49p per minute at all other times.

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic/roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0332 401 followed by the appropriate code:

London & SE traffic, roadworks	731
Area within M25	732
Essex/Herts/Beds/Bucks/Berks/Oxon	733
Kent/Surrey/Sussex/Hants	734
M25 London Orbital only	735

National traffic and roadworks

National motorways	737
West Country	738
Wales	739
Midlands	740
East Angles	741
North-west England	742
North-east England	743
Yorkshire	744
Northern Ireland	745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 33p per minute (cheaper rates) and 49p per minute at all other times.

HIGHEST & LOWEST

Sunday: Highest day temp: Milton Kent and Hum Dorset 21°C (70°F); lowest day max: Southampton, Cornwall, 11°C (52°F); highest night min: Glasgow, 11°C (52°F); lowest night min: Wigan, 12°C (54°F).

FORECAST

■ General: Scotland should be mostly dry and bright, with a scattering of showers, chiefly near western coasts. Northern Ireland should be largely dry and bright. England and Wales will have a mainly dry and sunny day after a chilly start. During the afternoon and evening, however, thickening cloud will bring rain and a freshening wind to southwestern parts.

■ London, SE England, E Anglia, E Midlands, W Midlands: dry with sunny spells. Wind light and variable, becoming southeast later. Max 19°C (66°F).

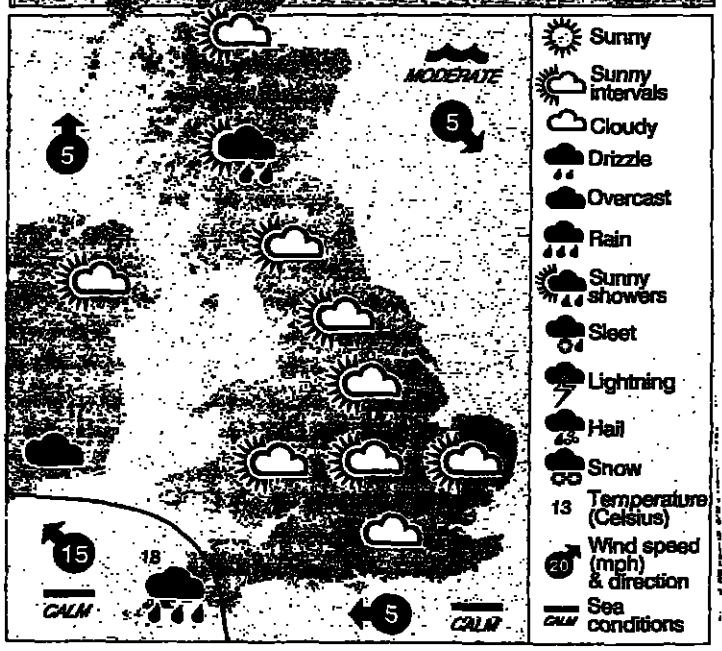
■ Central S England, S Wales: dry and bright, becoming cloudy later with perhaps some rain in the evening. Wind light and variable, becoming southeast light to moderate. Max 19°C (66°F).

■ E England, N Wales, NW Eng-

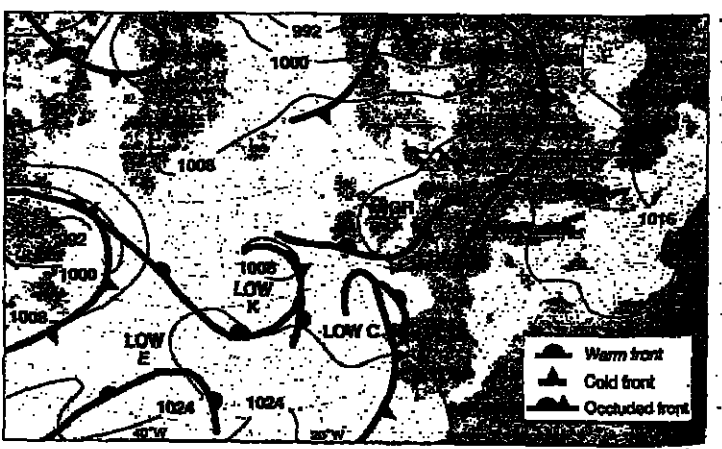
AROUND BRITAIN

24 hrs to 6 pm: 1=thunder; 2=drizzle; 3=dust storm; 4=log; 5=sun; 6=sleet; 7=snow; 8=fog; 9=cloud; 10=rain; 11=heavy rain; 12=heavy snow; 13=heavy sleet; 14=heavy fog; 15=heavy rain; 16=heavy snow; 17=heavy sleet; 18=heavy fog; 19=heavy rain; 20=heavy snow; 21=heavy sleet; 22=heavy fog; 23=heavy rain; 24=heavy snow.

HIGH TIDES



Changes to chart below from noon: low C deepens and slowly drifts E; low F slowly fills in situ; high H slips away E; low E moves NE, later filling.



HIGHEST & LOWEST

	AM	HT	PM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.59	6.00	7.25	5.8	4.37	4.3
Aberdeen	7.4	3.4	7.45	3.4	2.2	3.48
Abermouth	4.48	2.8	5.25	3.00	5.34	3.8
Belfast	11.51	6.53	11.43	5.1	11.43	5.1
Cardiff	4.50	3.2	5.16	4.1	11.3	2.9
Dover	10.29	4.1	10.53	3.9	10.15	4.8
Falmouth	4.10	4.00	5.41	4.2	11.21	4.4
Glasgow	3.14	3.4	5.45	3.2	4.38	3.8
Harwich	3.55	4.3	4.57	4.3	4.15	4.8
Holyhead	11.56	5.55	11.56	5.55	4.22	3.7
Leamington	11.26	6.86	11.26	6.86	11.51	7.00
King's Lynn	—	—	12.01	4.7	9.39	4.00
Lough	8.12	4.3	8.43	4.3	4.55	3.5

HOURS OF SUNLIGHT

	Sun rises	Sun sets	London 7.52 pm to 6.09 am
AM	6.09 am	7.52 pm	8.02 pm to 6.19 am
PM	—	—	6.19 pm to 8.02 am
MOON	3.41 pm	—	—

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Misunderstanding
the role of the
defence solicitor

Five minutes in
the company of
a masterpiece

SmithKline
Beecham's
\$2.9bn tonic

UNIVERSITY
DEGREE
COURSES
Page 34

THE TIMES

TUESDAY AUGUST 30 1994

Venables likely to go with tried and trusted



Sheringham: new role?

THE world of football has turned on its head. It was confirmed yesterday that the Football Association has offered an inducement to the United States team to play England at Wembley on September 7.

The official rationalisation from Lancaster Gate is: "We have no competitive matches for the next two years and this was the FA's idea to put a bit of an edge to the game." Let us say at once that Terry Venables, the England coach, is not a party to these negotiations. He has enough on his plate selecting a squad, to be announced today.

Indeed, Venables would find it as incredulous as you or I that the United States, who have spent upwards of four decades trying to obtain an invitation to play at Wembley, should need further inducement to come here. But times have changed. We are talking now of an American team that beat England 2-0 in Boston a year ago,

that beat Colombia and suffered the narrowest of defeats against Brazil at the World Cup finals, which England failed to reach.

There are two versions of the actual offer of bonuses. The announcement yesterday involved the sum of \$25,000 (about £16,500) additional to the match fee, should the Americans win at Wembley. Earlier suggestions had been that the FA commercial department had secured the game by offering a bonus of \$25,000 a point, with one point for a draw and three for a win.

Whichever, it quite defies belief that the Americans, some of them college boys before this summer, should need any kind of payment. The FA will recoup its outlay through tickets ranging from £12 to £45 and the Americans scarcely need handouts, given that the legacy of the World Cup for the American football authorities is almost \$70 million (about £46.5 million).



Rob Hughes, football correspondent, on
the options of the England coach as he
approaches a game with the United States

But, to the serious business on this side of the Atlantic. When Venables began his reign as coach, he established rapidly a new formation, a new pride and belief in his inheritance. It is worth recalling the selection that beat Greece 5-0 in England's last match, on May 22. It was, in 4-3-2-1 formation: Seaman — Jones, Adams, Bould, Le Saux — Anderton, Ince, Wise — Platt, Beardsley — Shearer. When Venables announces his new squad, all bar Beardsley — who is out with a fractured cheekbone — and possibly Bould, who has a thigh injury, will expect to be called.

There may be new thinking in all departments. Seaman has begun

the season with uncharacteristic uncertainty for Arsenal and Flowers of Blackburn Rovers is the obvious alternative. The full backs have done nothing to warrant demotion, especially Jones, whose attacking appetite for Liverpool on Sunday was in wonderful flow.

It may be too early to conclude that the change in refereeing attitudes has undermined Adams. His defending may well suffer from the Fifa dictat that favours less body contact and more flair, but Adams was close to being Venables' captain last spring. Rather, the question will be who partners him? Venables is likely to recall Pallister, whose dominant form against Klinsmann

was significantly more comfortable than against Collymore last week.

In midfield, Anderton and Ince should stay. Wise would be a dubious choice. Perhaps, though it would attract almighty criticism, his place could go to Barnes. A stone lighter, visibly restored to fitness and relish, Barnes was more a central midfield playmaker in Liverpool's impressive victory over Arsenal.

Platt, the captain, is an obvious choice, but Beardsley's absence surely, this time, opens the door for Le Tissier, whom Venables admires for his range of skills, but like so many questions his commitment. He will never know until Le Tissier is granted 90 minutes, perhaps more than once.

A possible alternative in that position is Sheringham. What a revelation he looks this season, fit again, determined to work back and to create space for his new Totten-

ham partner, Klinsmann. Sheringham as a provider, and as a target man for the accuracy of Anderton, might indeed tempt Venables, the manager who took him to Tottenham.

And in attack? Shearer, of course. He has lost nothing of his rapacious appetite, physical strength and mental self-belief. And yet strangely there are more alternatives to him than to any other England international: Cole, Sutton, Ferdinand and, though one feels Wright has past his peak, there is even the prospect of youth, of Liverpool's 19-year-old, Fowler. Too young? When is it ever a question of age? Fowler has scored excitingly at every stage to which he has so far been elevated, he is the future and Venables' future is geared towards the European championship in 1996.

Scotland squad, page 22
Amokachi arrives, page 22

League calls up Hanley for national service

BY CHRISTOPHER IRVINE

AFTER the dithering and manoeuvring of the past seven days, Ellery Hanley was yesterday named as Malcolm Reilly's successor as the Great Britain rugby league coach. It is a brave choice by the Rugby Football League board of directors and a surprising one, as Hanley had been marked down for a secondary coaching role.

As a player and former Great Britain captain, Hanley's phenomenal record on the field speaks for itself. Hanley the coach, despite an assistant's role at Leeds for three seasons, is more of an unknown quantity.

polishing off the Kangaroos another. Hanley, at 33 the youngest Great Britain coach, was a unanimous choice of the board. Phil Larder, the former assistant coach, wanted the job under conditions felt to be unacceptable. Hanley has been appointed until the end of the season, when his contract will be reviewed before the World Cup in October 1995.

Although not written into the contract, his relationship with the media will be more communicative than it has been. "Whatever has happened in the past, I can bury the hatchet," he told the press.

His job is a formidable one, as he must raise the spirits of the players in the wake of Reilly's departure. He will name his assistant tomorrow and is unlikely to make wholesale changes so near to the Australians arriving. Any temptation to play himself will probably be resisted and he will not be afraid to get advice from experienced coaches.

"I think any side can be beaten," he said. "I never won in four Ashes series as a player. We always came out second best, but whatever I do, I like to win. We have got enough good players to do the job."

The strength of the Great Britain side is not so much in question as the organisation behind it. In the week that Australia announced a nine-strong management team for the 14-match tour, Great Britain lost the long-term services of its one man at the helm — Reilly is taking up a coaching position in Australia in November — and then the League wasted time deciding whether Reilly should remain for Australia's visit.

On October 22 at Wembley, Hanley will attempt to repeat his greatest international triumph — the defeat of Australia in 1990 — in the first John Smith's international. Nobody else, perhaps with the exception of Reilly, could command the implicit respect of players.



Play The Times Coverage
First XV rugby game today
and you could win £10,000.
Details on page 28

It represents a dramatic return to the international fold, nearly a year after Hanley's retirement from the national side. The job was perhaps destined to be his one day, but at such short notice after the departure of Reilly, there is no cosy bedding-in period, rather an enormous burden of expectation.

Hanley has only seven weeks to prepare his side for one of the most demanding challenges in rugby league, a three-match series against Australia. It appears to be an impossible task. Whitewashing New Zealand is one thing,



Joachim Winkelhock, of Germany, driving a BMW, leads the Alfa Romeo of Gabriell Tarquini on his way to victory in the first of the two Auto Trader British touring car championship

races at Brands Hatch yesterday. Giampiero Simonini, in another Alfa Romeo, finished third. The second race, which started ten minutes after the first finished, produced an

identical 1-2-3. John Cleland, the leading British driver in the series, dropped out in the early stages of the first race when the engine of his Vauxhall failed. Photograph: Marc Aspland

Warwickshire enter final straight

BY ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

ANYONE venturing the opinion, when this cricket season began, that Warwickshire and Leicestershire would have the county championship to settle between them by the end of August would widely have been considered certifiable. That, however, is the situation this morning, though followers of Leicestershire would be well advised to enjoy it while they can.

Warwickshire require a maximum of 28 points from their last two games to be certain of winning the title for

the first time since 1972. More pertinently, it will be all over by Friday if Warwickshire beat Hampshire in the round of fixtures beginning today, while their rivals fail to beat Gloucestershire at Bristol.

The fantastical grand slam now looms so large for Warwickshire that it would be more surprising if they were to be denied. They lead both the championship and the Sunday League into the home straight and Worcestershire, their opponents in the NatWest Trophy final on Saturday, were yesterday bowled out for 73 by Yorkshire and beaten by an innings.

Three more victories, in the coming eight days, could put the clean sweep beyond doubt and then would ensue the tricky business of assessing whether it all adds up to Warwickshire being the best county team since one-day cricket arrived, which seems improbable, or the opposition being pathetic, which would be uncharitable but not, perhaps, unfair.

Certainly, the cluster of clubs who looked to be queuing up to overhaul Warwickshire in the championship have all fallen away tamely. Nottinghamshire are the latest to have their hopes extin-

guished, after a heavy defeat against Lancashire, and the fallibility of Leicestershire's credentials was exposed yesterday. Leicestershire have lost four of their last six games and it is difficult to be confident of them taking the contest beyond this week.

Warwickshire may rest Gladstone Small today with Saturday's final in mind. He is suffering from recurring groin and hamstring injuries. Dermot Reeve, however, may play only his second championship game in two months.

Leicestershire fall, page 23
Defiant Daley, page 23

THE TIMES
Mees Pierson
Corporate Golf Challenge

Don't Miss the Cut or La Manga!

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES TO THE 1994 CHALLENGE
31ST AUGUST

If you are holding a company golf day for 16 players or more before 24th September and haven't yet joined the hundreds of UK businesses to have registered for The Times MeesPierson Corporate Golf Challenge, there is still time to do so.

CALL 071 436 3415 NOW!

If your company golf day is after the 24th September, call the number anyway, and register your golf day for next year's Challenge.

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7778 BOLSOVER STREET
LONDON W1P 7HH

Daly blots his copybook with some reckless driving

BY JOHN HOPKINS

GOLF CORRESPONDENT

IF YOU were one of the several millions who played golf over the weekend, the chances are you were conscious of your fellow players at some point. Perhaps they held you up on the 3rd? Did they call you through when one of their four lost a ball on the long 6th? Was that one of their head covers you found by the side of the 13th green? Such social confusions are part and parcel of a round of golf for amateurs and they are acceptable as such.

What is not acceptable in golf is someone in the group behind you driving deliberately into you. Being

driven into is like being cut up at traffic lights by men in sporty cars with go-faster stripes, alloy wheels and CD players, steering wheels covered in leather.

To be driven into is bad manners and can be dangerous. It is taunting, aggressive, annoying and often interpreted as a challenge to a man's machismo. It is like being told: "Get a move on, will you?" The person is saying: "I can hit my drive further than you can and now I'll show you how much further."

John Daly drove into the group in front of him three times in one tournament in the United States last week. The first time it was Greg

Norman's caddy who was angry, then it was Andrew Magee and finally Jeff Roth. Jeff who? Jeff Roth is the United States national club professional champion.

Once can be an accident, twice may be forgivable but to do it three times in four days is nothing other than deliberate and downright bad etiquette. It's what you might call "in your face golf".

Sadly, John Daly is an "in your face" golfer. When he swore off drink, he earned a lot of sympathy: When he lets rip with his driver, he generates "oohs" and "aahs"; but when he does something like this, he loses all the goodwill he has built up.

It is on a par with dragging your spikes across the line of a rival's putt, whistling on his backswing or jingling your loose change as he prepares to swing.

What could Jeff Roth have done? He could have trodden on the ball accidentally on purpose or kicked it into the rough. A playing partner of mine once demonstrated a more severe form of retribution. After being driven into for a third time in one round, he went up to the ball and whacked it back whence it had just come. Someone else, a mischievous yet generous soul, popped the ball into the hole and got some satisfaction at the sight of the

confusion this caused when it was discovered.

Roth challenged Daly, who had gone round in 83. Roth's father, Bob, a man of 63, wrestled Daly and the two men fell to the ground and they had to be separated by caddies and spectators.

So Daly is in trouble again. Tim Finchem, the US PGA Tour Commissioner, has said he wants to talk to the people concerned before he passes judgment. It is too late. Judgment has been passed. Daly broke one of golf's golden rules. He lost control of himself.

Mighty Montgomerie, page 27

(41483) 9.30
Another case
Iren's pirate
832) 11.20
46 Dennis
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(94290)
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SCOREBOARDS

Ramprakash: untimely exit

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Owner decides riding duties on aspiring champion sprinter should be shared

Hills loses mount on Owington at Haydock

By RICHARD EVANS
RACING CORRESPONDENT

OWINGTON'S prospects of becoming Europe's champion sprinter will rest in the hands of two jockeys following a decision by the colt's German owner to share the riding arrangements between Paul Eddery and Michael Hills.

Eddery, who partnered the Geoff Wragge-trained colt to win the July Cup at Newmarket, will resume the partnership on Saturday for the Haydock Park Sprint Cup, for which Baron von Ullmann's horse was made 6-4 favourite by Ladbrokes yesterday.

Hills had been Owington's

Nap: YOUNG DUKE
(5.25 Epsom)
Next best: Another Fiddle
(4.55 Epsom)

regular pilot until suspension forced him to miss the ride at Newmarket, where Eddery stepped in. Ironically, Hills ends another suspension on Saturday but misses out, having ridden the colt at Deauville four weeks ago when he finished fifth behind Dolphin Street.

Wragge said yesterday: "Michael Hills misses the mount on Owington because the owner, Baron von Ullmann, has decided riding should be shared between him and Paul Eddery, who won on the horse in the July Cup. Both jockeys ride him in work at home."

The decision to split the riding arrangements is unusual but not unique. Simon McNeill and Luke Harvey have shared the riding arrangements on Kanabatic, the former Queen Mother Cham-



Urbano delivers a decisive challenge on Discard, noseband, to land the Moet & Chandon Silver Magnum. Photograph: Julian Herbert

pion Chase winner, in recent seasons.

Owington, the winner of the Duke of York Stakes and Cork and Orrery Stakes before his group one triumph at Newmarket, looks to have outstanding prospects in what appears to be a sub-standard running of the Haydock sprint.

"I was not at all disappointed with him in France," Wragge added. "He had to give weight away on ground that was not suitable and ran a good race. I am never confident until after a race but I have got my fingers crossed and think Owington will show himself to be as good as he looked in the July Cup."

Blue Siren, a 6-1 chance, won the Nunthorpe Stakes impressively before losing the race in the stewards' room but Ian Balding's runner is not certain to make the line-up after suffering a slight setback. "I hope she will be all right but she is not definite," Balding said. "She has a 50-50 chance of getting there."

Ladbrokes full betting is 6-4 Owington, 5-1 Zieten, 6-1 Blue Siren and Unblest, 8-1 Lavinia Fontana, 10-1 Piccolo and Risky, 20-1 Blyton Lad, 25-1 Tabook and 33-1 Stack Rock.

Epsom yesterday provided a tale of two jockeys from very different generations. Lester Piggott, 58, and the winner of nine Derbys at Epsom, was

declared to ride Don't Look Now in the opener "but failed to present himself to be weighed out."

Because of a minor car accident on the way to the racecourse, Piggott decided to sit out the race but failed to inform the medical officer or clerk of the scales. He was fined £150 by the stewards.

Footlight Fantasy, her third foal, had not raced for 123 days because of an aversion to going into stalls. Richard Maxwell, a protégé of Monty Roberts, has helped her overcome the problem at home and yesterday's victory will have boosted her confidence and stud value.

The filly's success represented the Epsom leg of a four-timer for Michael Stoute as he extended his lead at the top of the trainers' table.

□ The running rail on Newmarket's home turn had to be moved out after groundstaff noticed a hole in the course. Racing continued after a deputisation of senior jockeys had checked the track.

Kilbaha proves equal to Derby demands

By JENNY MACARTHUR

CAPTAIN John Ledingham, of Ireland, who said on Sunday that his horse, Kilbaha, might not be "nimble enough" for the challenging fences of the Silk Cut Derby, won the event yesterday after completing only the fifth double clear round in its 34-year history.

His emotional win, which came after a jump-off with Katie Monahan Prudent, of the United States, on her Hamburg Derby runner-up, Parly Cloudy, added £40,000 to the purse of the Irish Ministry of Defence — a figure which includes the £5,000 bonus offered by Silk Cut for a double clear round. On Saturday, Ledingham had won £2,000 in the Silk Cut Speed Derby.

Michael Whitaker and Everest Monsanto, attempting to match Eddie Macken's record of a fourth successive win, made a valiant attempt, but with the years clearly catching up with the 20-year-old Monsanto — now to be retired — they had to settle for sixth place with 11 faults. As the old horse left the arena for the last time, he was given a deafening ovation.

Although Ledingham, 36, has won the Derby once before — in 1984 on Gabbhan — yesterday's success was more enjoyable. "I didn't realize how difficult it was to win then," he said.

Monahan Prudent was no less delighted with her performance. This was her first attempt at the Derby, which usually favours the experienced partnerships, and she had declared herself "terrified" after walking the course and standing at the top of the 10ft 6in Derby Bank.

It was not, though, a vintage Derby. Despite the



Whitaker: valiant try

excellent going and conditions, only seven of the 57 riders completed the 16-fence course with less than 12 faults.

Chris Chadwick, of Australia, third last year, disappointed with 17 faults on Mr Midnight. John Whitaker had 16 on Everest Gannon, on which he was joint-fourth last year. Peter Charles, of Ireland, retired Impulse, the other fourth last year, at the Devil's Dyke, a fence only six horses cleared.

With eight of the first 14 riders failing to complete the course, the huge crowd, who had come to watch the world's best over-jumpers, were growing restless by the time Monahan Prudent appeared. Her copybook clear round, the 34th in the history of the event, drew loud applause.

When Ledingham followed shortly after with his clear, the promise of a jump-off went some way to compensating for the sub-standard field.

In the jump-off, Monahan Prudent, the first to go, gave Ledingham unexpected breathing space when she collected 12 faults. With advice from his fellow officer, Gerry Mullins, ringing in his ears — "square up the Dyke and think of the £5,000 bonus" — Ledingham galloped into the arena.

Safely through the Dyke, the crowd held its breath as he approached the final 4ft 10in rustic poles. "I aimed for the pillar but the way he was jumping I wasn't over concerned," Ledingham said after completing the vital clear. Asked if he received any of the £40,000, Ledingham grinned and said: "We'll get a little bonus."

Results, page 22

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Golden days tarnished by negative weight of positive tests

FROM DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT
IN VICTORIA



Simson: gold in shot put

FOR the third successive Commonwealth Games, the athletics teams of England, Scotland and Wales each won fewer medals than they had the time before. In England's case, only a rush of gold on the last day prevented a thud to earth from the 13 victories achieved in Auckland in 1990.

Already there had been one thud too many. It came last Wednesday. The talk downtown was of the appearance in the Commonwealth Games festival of the Crash Test Dummies. At the track, it was of the disappearance of the Drugs Test Positives.

The controversial cases of the England team members, Paul Edwards, who failed a test, and Diane Modahl, who returned a positive A sample, and were both sent home, dominated the week in Britain. Of greater international impact was the disqualification of Horace Dove-Edwin for steroid abuse.

Dove-Edwin had finished second to Linford Christie in the 100 metres. He spent nearly a week as the blue-eyed boy of CBC, the Canadian broadcasters, who projected him as the epitome of Commonwealth Games wholesome and innocence; sadly, though, he was the yellow-eyed boy. Dove-Edwin, it was announced five days after his final, had also failed a drugs test.

The sprinter, from Sierra Leone, had said how upset he was that he could not run in the opening ceremony because his team could not afford the uniform. He was promised one for the closing ceremony, but never got to wear it.

The 19 championship records disguise the poor depth of the competition, which was best illustrated by the 110 metres hurdles, won for Wales by Colin Jackson but against an entry so small that there was an insufficient number to make up two full semi-finals. Even so, the third place by Jackson's compatriot, Paul Gray, in this event was unexpected and prompts

BRITISH GOLDS

ENGLAND: Men: L. Christie (100m), R. Dennis (200m), P. Thompson (400m), D. Liddell (800m), A. Patrick (1,500m), J. Galey (5,000m), M. Simson (shot), S. Backley (javelin). Women: K. Holmes (1,500m), S. Gunnell (400m), L. Kitchin (800m), P. Smith (1,500m), S. Gunnell (400m), S. Gunnell (800m), J. Galey (shot), L. Lewis (javelin).

WALES: Men: C. Jackson (110m hurdles), N. Winter (pole vault).

SCOTLAND: Women: Y. Murray (10,000m).

a reminder of how the British Athletic Federation "mentor" project might be of value if it ever goes beyond the discussion stage.

Gray said that training with Jackson had been his inspiration. John Maycock won the bronze medal in the 1,500 metres, coached to it by the 1990 champion, Peter Elliott. Mark Hudson was third in the marathon, coached by Jim Alder, the 1996 Commonwealth champion. A mentor for Martin Jones, fourth and the first British athlete in the 10,000 metres, would be a good place to start. Jones said that nobody with experience was

advising him and that he might need it to continue his progress.

The BAF was rebuked by Rob Denmark, the 5,000 metres champion, for its lack of support for middle and long-distance athletes. Denmark, Maycock, John Nuttall, the 5,000 metres bronze medal-winner, and Craig Winrow, fourth in the 800 metres, are evidence of the raw material with which the federation has to work and it is to be hoped that it invests to help these athletes and their successors.

They will need all the assistance possible to stand a chance against the Kenyans. The Kenya federation adhered to its policy of selecting only athletes who had competed in the national trials, even though it denied them its best men. At the beginning of the week, Johnstone Chepkwony, Kenya's team manager, had said that "the machine is working here to manufacture athletes for the world championships and Olympics". By the end of the week, the machinery was well oiled as Kenya's men won every track event from 400 metres to 10,000

metres, including the steeplechase, except the 5,000 metres.

England won 11 gold medals, of which six came on the last day, 12 silver and 14 bronze, compared with 13-14-13 in 1990. Wales won two golds and a bronze, compared with 2-0-2 in 1990. Scotland won one gold and one bronze, compared with 1-2-2 in 1990.

For the first time since 1974, England did not win the men's 1,500 metres, but took the women's title through Kelly Holmes. The other England winners on Sunday were Steve Backley, in the javelin, Julian Galey, in the triple jump, Matt Simson, in the shot put, and the men's and women's 4x400 metres relay teams.

The best single performance of the Games was Christie's 100 metres in 9.91sec. Whatever the rest of the season holds for him (he was beaten by Jon Drummond, in Rieti, on Sunday), Christie can reflect on a satisfying year, having won Commonwealth and European titles and beaten the Americans in Zurich.

Tonight, he races in Berlin, as does Jackson, for whom the stakes remain high. The Welshman is one of two athletes vying for a prize of 20 gold bars. He will be closely watching, Mike Powell, of the United States, in the long jump.

The shot was the worst and best of English athletics: Edwards was sent home, but Simson and Judy Oakes won gold medals, the only individual discipline in which England registered the double.

After throwing a personal best distance of 19.49 metres, Simson threw in his two pennyworth on Edwards, saying that he thought he may have put pressure on himself because he was not born to do the shot but was, in fact, a pumped-up 7,000-points decathlete.

The Edwards case, Simson said, should not overshadow British shot putting: "I think the British throwers are the cleanest in the world," Simson said. "If [Edwards] is a one-off thing and it will not happen again."

Modahl's test, page 2

Friendly Games face an uncertain future

Michael Fennell, an amiable businessman from Jamaica, has just become one of the most unenvied figures in sport — manager of a near-bankrupt theatre, committed to putting on a show with a cast of thousands, but lacking a full-time box office, public relations organisation, stage manager, director or producer, yet at the same time having dozens of penniless patrons expecting champagne in the royal circle. Namely, the Commonwealth Games.

Mark McCormack's International Management Group (IMG), having tried and failed to get a foot in the door of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), is now attempting to inject its industrial expertise into the Commonwealth lame duck. Six representatives held meetings last week with members of the Kuala Lumpur organising committee for 1998, with a view to supervising global marketing, promotion of a permanent exclusive logo — a key to the IOC's success — and tougher negotiations by the IMG offshoot, TWA, on international television rights. The rights for Australia, for example, were seriously underpriced by the Victoria committee in Canada.

I believe, however, that the Commonwealth Games Federation is misguided if it allows IMG to deal directly with Kuala Lumpur. The federation should hold the reins, as does the IOC with the Olympics, and any new commercial deal should be granted by licence to the host city by the federation. IMG's collaboration may, indeed, rescue the Games, which, in spite of world-class performances from Linford Christie, Frankie Fredericks, Samuel Matete, Catherine Freeman and others, still have a wobbly future with their credibility and finances on the blink.

This crisis, to which Fennell's eyes are wide open, does not detract from the fact that the "Friendly Games" retain a valued, indeed in some ways irreplaceable, position on the sporting calendar and are a social/political conduit among the Commonwealth nations.

Victoria, a delightful, sleepy



David Miller on the issues that organisers must address before the 1998 Commonwealth Games

British Columbia town on glorious Vancouver Island where, in Bob Hope's words, if a dog chases a cat down Main Street "they're both walking", just about got away with it. The unabashed charm of the volunteer staff camouflaged often woeful administration that, from start to finish, was preoccupied with bureaucratic red tape on behalf of the Games' self-inflated, middle-range ups — Unimportant Persons. Because, predominantly, they are not genuinely big time, many of those running the Games — particular-

MEDALS TABLE

	G	S	B	T
Australia	87	40	46	183
Canada	31	45	48	125
England	31	45	48	125
New Zealand	11	18	13	42
India	6	11	7	24
Scotland	6	3	1	10
Wales	5	8	6	19
South Africa	5	4	8	17
Kenya	5	4	8	17
Malaysia	2	4	3	9
Zimbabwe	2	1	2	5
Cyprus	2	1	2	5
Zambia	0	0	1	1
Hong Kong	0	0	1	1
Nauru	0	0	1	1
Si Lanka	0	0	1	1
Pakistan	0	0	1	1
Namibia	0	0	1	1
Tin and Tobago	0	0	1	1
Uganda	0	0	1	1
PNG	0	0	1	1
Western Samoa	0	0	1	1
Bermuda	0	0	1	1
Botswana	0	0	1	1
Ghana	0	0	1	1
Norfolk Island	0	0	1	1
Seychelles	0	0	1	1
Tanzania	0	0	1	1
Tonga	0	0	1	1

ly local officials — behave in an even more grandiose and inflated manner than their Olympic counterparts, which takes some doing.

The ultimate absurdity, among many, by Victoria's organising committee — it had, besides, seated Prince Edward, the Games' president, at a gala entertainment mayor at a gala entertainment was to refuse to give embargoed details of the opening ceremony programme to the press before the event... because it was embargoed. An

economy bonus being paid to staff — staying on-budget was the biggest gold medal of all — meant that results sheets initially were a trickle running three hours late. There were many moments when I thought some unseen John Cleese was in charge, but the sport, as witnessed on the closing day of athletics, was often excellent.

The leading British track performers, plus Fredericks and, of course, the Kenyans, guaranteed the quality of much of the athletics. There was an outstanding badminton tournament that will be surpassed next time in a country where it is a huge sport. The swimming had fine races if few world records, the gymnastics was highly competitive and the bowls was, well, as inimitable as ever, a unique, idiosyncratic arm of sport. The boxing was by no means as disorganised as some suggested, though the sport has to come to terms with its new computer judging system.

The Games were notable for the return of South Africa, who took 11 medals and gave a hint of what that country has to offer. Steve Tshwete, their sports minister, boldly defends their selection system of merit-only with the assertion "best is best". The star of the Games was undoubtedly the smiling, gracious Aborigine, Catherine Freeman. Any financial advantage from her gold medals, she said, would be just a bonus: her concern was to improve for 1996. Are you listening, Linford Christie?

A prime difficulty for the federation is that, without a permanent professional staff, each host city is given the book of regulations and has to go away and re-invent the wheel, without supervision, to its own design. It was no surprise when Edinburgh, in 1986, and now Victoria, produced a wheel oblong, if not actually square. Second, the federation has been compelled to introduce team sports to increase

television viability, with cricket and rugby union for 1998. Ever since 1978, in Edmonton, the Games have increasingly become hostage to a handful of leading runners.

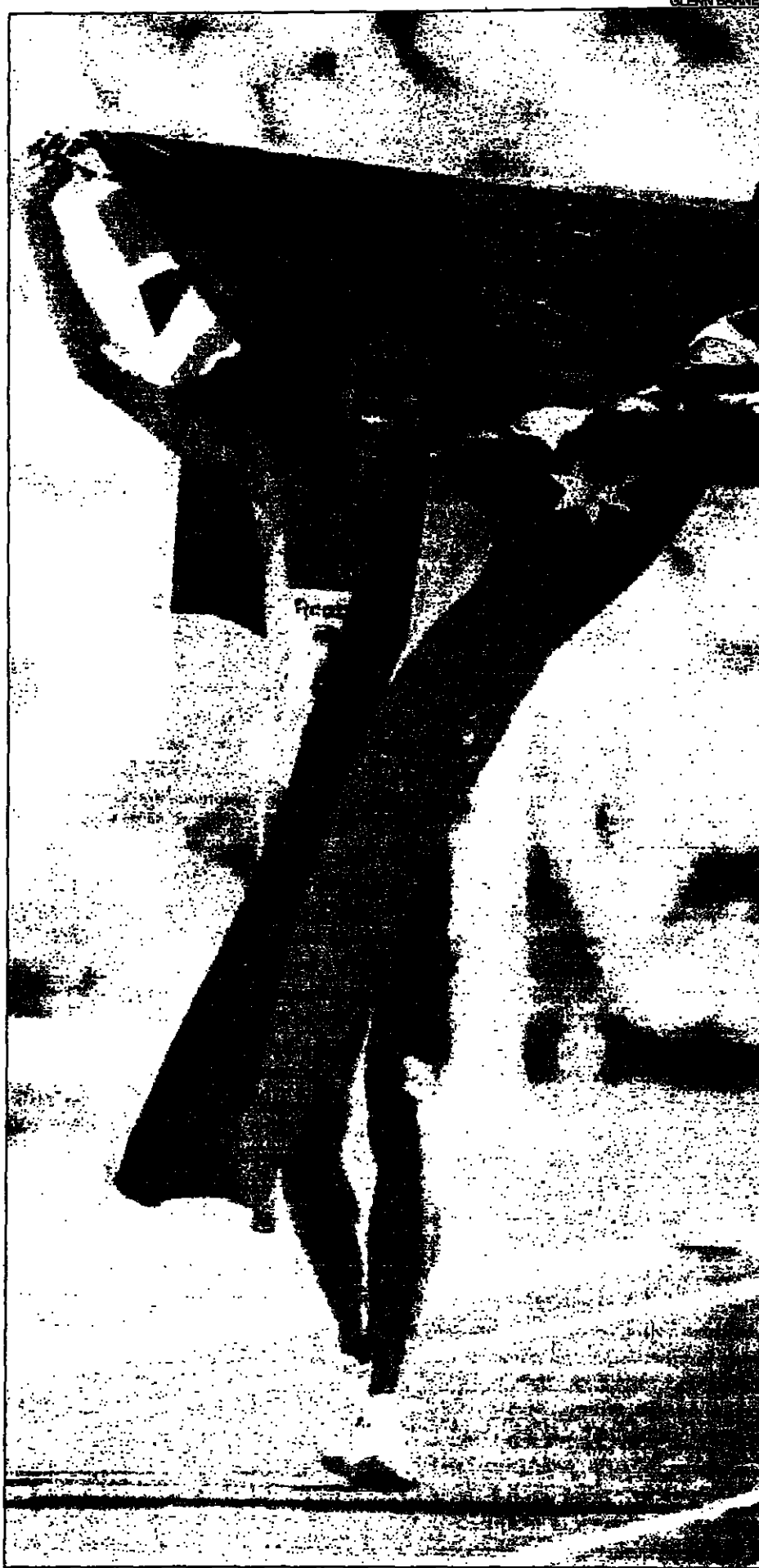
If Manchester is successful, at the general assembly in Bermuda next year, in the bid to host the Games in 2002 — the Queen's golden jubilee — it would be obvious sense to include football, the basic Third World sport, in some form. Manchester will have a hard act to follow, because Kuala Lumpur, with one of the fastest-growing economies in the Orient, is spending billions of dollars on the city's infrastructure and new sporting facilities.

Even so, Fennell knows that it will take much work and even more luck to hold the organisation together: "In raising the sporting level, we have to ensure that smaller nations to not feel excluded," he said. "I think the introduction of cricket will be mutually beneficial, giving importance to our event and spreading cricket to new countries."

Who knows, if athletics continues to plummet into the disgrace of persistent drug abuse, a team sport — one-day cricket — could become not just a financial lifeline but the centre stage of the festival.

One aspect that concerns Fennell is the equal status of sport for the disabled, introduced by Victoria with government backing. Wheelchair events, dependent on high-tech, high-cost machines, is in fact disadvantageous to its development in most Commonwealth countries. As Fennell says, table tennis, for example, would be more widespread and accessible.

Those worthily seeking the promotion of sport for the disabled take no account of the infinite range of handicaps — other than for the one-armed golfers — or the exclusivity that has developed among a few sponsored competitors. What, for instance, about sport for the mentally handicapped? There is no limit to those who may seek an opportunity to join elite performance competitors on the public stage, an ambition for millions, disabled or otherwise, that can never be fulfilled.



Catherine Freeman, the star of the Games who possesses an admirably positive attitude

Tactical triumph for improving England

FROM SYDNEY FRISKIN IN PENANG

A FEW months ago, England were given only a remote chance of a medal in the World Cup hockey tournament that is due to start in Sydney on November 23. Now, after winning the Sultan Azlan Shah Cup here on Sunday, the picture has changed.

Results in this tournament mattered a great deal because Australia, Pakistan and England are all in the same pool for the World Cup and England had the satisfaction of finishing on top in the round-robin series between the three.

Under the old system, they would have won the tournament in any case without having to play a final, in which they beat Pakistan on penalty strokes. Australia and Pakistan now hold England in much higher esteem.

England's success in this five nations' tournament in Malaysia was built around the effective exploitation of the rolling substitutes rule, under which fresh players can be brought in at frequent

intervals. They used it especially well on the flanks. On the right, Williams took over from Mayer and carried on as though he were there all the time and, on the left, Nick Thompson proved an effective replacement for Crutchley.

The latter, a fine tactician, scored five goals in as many matches to be joint-second in the list of scorers with Pakistan's centre-forward, Kamran Ashraf. At the top was Nor Saiful Zaini, of Malaysia, with six.

For England, the road to Sydney has two more more important stops. The first is at Münchenladbach in Germany from October 14-16, where they will face opposition from Germany, Holland and Spain, and in Brussels, in the first week of November, for another four nations' event when Spain will drop out in favour of Belgium. These will be stiff tests, but England's players will be much more confident after the Penang experience.

Final standings: 1. England 2. Pakistan, 3. Australia, 4. Malaysia, 5. South Africa.

Leaders seek closer union

BY DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

THE rugby union presidents of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France met in Belfast today to sustain the informal gathering instituted last year by Ian Beer of England. There will be no formal agenda, but the dominant theme will be the desperate need for leadership in the game and concern that it should not be hijacked by the southern hemisphere.

As the workload on leading players increases, so does it also for the sports administrators: England squad members will be at Bath on Thursday for fitness testing and a meeting with Jack Rowell, the national manager, while, in London next weekend, representatives of the five nations meet with two hardy annuals, amateurism and refereeing, up for debate.

There are signs that the home countries, those who dispatched the game overseas in the first place, are losing patience with the wayward manner in which the game is run. "We are in conflict with the foundation unions of the southern hemisphere whose beliefs, rightly or wrongly, are

different from ours," Dennis Easby, the Rugby Football Union president, said. "We must take control of the situation [on amateurism], not merely police the regulations in the breach."

When Easby and his fellow presidents — Ken Smith, of Scotland; Sir Tasker Watkins, of Wales; and Bernard Lapasset, of France — join Ken Reid, of Ireland, in Belfast, they will hope to make common cause on the fundamental problems of rugby union. "As presidents for a year only [with the exception of Lapasset, whose presence will be welcomed warmly] we may be transient, but I don't think we would be afraid to make our views known," Reid said yesterday.

"During the summer, sport has taken a battering over cheating in athletics, motor racing and cricket, and rugby didn't come out of it very well either. On the other hand, Fifa did well in the football World Cup when they put the squeeze on players and referees. We are going through a period of immense importance for rugby, culminating in our own

World Cup next year." Violence, pressure on players, amateurism — all the staples of rugby debate — will be discussed.

Reid believes any form of professionalism could radically diminish the game in Ireland. "We have no means of supporting a professional game, even if we wanted to which we don't," he said. "We are not trying to put the clock back, but we have to be sensible. We also see a change in the people running the game; in Ireland, it has always been done by people whose first interest was rugby, but now we sense people coming in whose first aim is not rugby, but making money. The international board has to take a lead."

Indeed, the time may be ripe for rugby to have its own equivalent of Fifa, rather than the understaffed and over-worked International Rugby Football Board. Above all is the desire for a uniformity of approach, so that players and administrators the world over know what the regulations are and abide by them — and are punished if they do not.

Van der Berg included in South Africa squad

BY DAVID HANDS

SOUTH Africa, having reshaped their management team, yesterday set about recasting their international squad. A training party of 37 was notable for the omission of four players who were regarded earlier this year as automatic choices and the inclusion of Elandre van der Berg, which will be controversial in England if nowhere else.

Van der Berg is the Eastern Province lock who gained notoriety with the touring England side in June for stamping so badly on Jonathan Callard's face that the Bath full back required 24 stitches. A commission of inquiry exonerated Van der Berg from causing "wilful" injury — the Rugby Football Union is to request the erasure from the regulations of the word "wilful" — and he has now re-emerged as a potential international flanker.

Greater controversy will be caused in South Africa by the omission of Andre Joubert, the full back, James Small, the

wing, John Allan, the hooker, and the lock, Steve Atherton. It may be no coincidence that all four are from Natal, the province of the recently-deposed coach, Ien McIntosh, who has been replaced by Kitch Christie, of Transvaal.

South Africa have decided not to stage a trial before the internationals against Argentina in October. Immediately before departure for their tour to Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the training squad will be reviewed during the Currie Cup competition.

SOUTH AFRICA TRAINING SQUAD: Backs: G. Jonsson (Transvaal), C. Bredenkamp (Orange), F. Steyn (Northern Transvaal), M. van Vuren (Gauteng), C. Williams (Western Transvaal), B. Venter (Cape), P. Muller (Natal), J. Muller (Transvaal), C. Scholtz (Transvaal), H. de Ruiter (Transvaal), H. Hoorbali (Gauteng), J. Steyn (Orange), J. Ross (Transvaal), J. van der Westhuizen (Northern Transvaal), F. Fourie (Cape), P. C. van der Merwe (Cape), S. Swart (Transvaal), T. Louw (Orange), P. Boshoff (Gauteng), C. van der Merwe (Orange), J. Scholtz (Transvaal), J. Dalton (Transvaal), M. Vasey (Transvaal), P. Schutte (Transvaal), M. Andriess (Natal), D. Heineke (Transvaal), K. Otto (Transvaal), G. van der Merwe (Transvaal), R. Kruger (Transvaal), F. van Heerden (Transvaal), E. van der Berg (Transvaal), H. Kruis (Transvaal), C. Strauss (Transvaal), G. Botha (Transvaal), J. Coetzee (Cape).

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European Ryder Cup players gain important weekend victories

Montgomery scales peak of respect

By JOHN HOPKINS
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

ON SUNDAY night, Colin Montgomery climbed behind the wheel of a rented car in Dörsdorf and set off for the Swiss Alps where he will play in this week's European Masters. In Crans-sur-Sierre, he will be at one of the highest points in Europe and he will be feeling on top of the world.

Sunday's win in the German Open was the third tournament success of the season for Montgomery and the seventh in his professional career. He is 125 under par in tournaments on his home continent, where he wins, on average, every fifth event.

He leads the Volvo Order of Merit and is favourite to win it this season as he did last. He was involved in a play-off for the US Open in June as well as he having a good season or is he having a good season?

The same might be said for José María Olazábal, the US Masters champion. As Montgomery was winning for the second time in eight days, Olazábal was winning for the second time this year in the United States and now lies third in their money list with \$969,900. He won the World Series of Golf at Akron, Ohio by one stroke. It was not as emphatic as his 12-stroke victory in this same event in 1990, but a formidable triumph over a stronger field.

Montgomery was asked for two reasons for his outstanding form and with that crisp and clear way of speaking, which suggests that his mind is as sharp as his short game, he quickly ticked off four.

"I am holding out better. I am driving the ball further, perhaps as much as 20 yards. Why? Because I am more confident of my accuracy. I know where it is going and therefore I can hit it harder. I am mentally tougher and I have an excellent caddy."

To his fellow professionals — and to journalists — Montgomery is a man to be respected, as is Nick Faldo. But not loved, as is Sandy Lyle, for being big, daff, soppy. Sandy Lyle is respected. A Ballesteros is loved.

Among American players, Nicklaus is respected, whereas Palmer is loved and Tom Watson



Olazábal, the Masters champion, shows off his trophy for winning the World Series of Golf in Ohio on Sunday. Photograph: Jack Sattler

is respected while Fred Couples is loved. Whether respected or loved, there is enormous admiration for Montgomery's achievements.

"He plays with the game he has got," Brian Marchbank says. "It doesn't matter how good that game is. What matters is how good he believes that game to be. He believes he is the best and that is all that matters. He has total self-belief." Marchbank, who has played and thought for a moment and then added "that and his pitching and putting. Everyone talks about Montgomery's short game

and his dexterity around and on the greens is reminiscent of the many big men there have been in golf who have had the most delicate touch. At 6ft 11in and more than 150lb, Montgomery is certainly big.

Two things strike me about him. The first is the acuity of his mind. He knew that he needed liquid on each hole during the US PGA Championship and he made sure that he took it — three cups of Gatorade, no more no less. The Dunhill Cup is a complex competition and Montgomery was practically alone among the players, supporters

and officials in knowing precisely what Scotland had to do to reach the semi-finals in 1993.

It is not just that he is sharp, either. He is ready for greatness, unafraid to confront it, with its attendant devil of pressure and publicity. That is why he was astonished at the thought that Jesper Parnevik could try and play the closing holes of this year's Open Championship without looking at the leader board.

"You can't play without knowing what is going on," Montgomery said. "You must know what everyone is doing."

The key to Montgomery is that he relishes the challenge of the game.

The second striking aspect of Montgomery's game is his swing. It is willowy, has a lot of movement in it and — now how shall we put this without causing offence — is feminine in its swooping finish. There is no other leading player who sweeps through to a concluding position with such looseness as Montgomery does.

"His appetite for success is what strikes me at present," Gordon Brand Jr said in Germany. "That and his ability

to be positive. On Saturday night, I asked him how he had got on. I knew he had finished with a bogey, but he said 'I improved from the previous day. I was third but I am now second'. He is always so purposeful and constructive."

If you are long, straight and a good putter, then golf is going to be less difficult than if you have only one or two of these strengths. For the moment, there is no stopping him. As Bernhard Langer said: "He has good control. He is long enough and he has a very good short game. What more do you need?"

NRA funding should be made priority by all parties

By BRIAN CLARKE

It is not every day that a political party writes to me about its concern for angling. One reason may be that to write on such matters at all could be seen as defining new outer limits to political cynicism.

Another possible reason is that politicians, or at least those already in power, couldn't give a damn, a view which, for all its shortcomings, at least has the attraction of honesty. A third reason may be that politicians have not twigged that there are votes to be had from the most popular participant sport in the land.

But now — and I am ungenerous enough to believe it is for the last reason — it has happened. A missive has arrived from Tom Pendry, Labour's shadow minister for sport, outlining his party's plans to consult with "the angling industry" on what anglers and angling institutions want from their sport and how they believe a future Labour government could help them achieve it.

The consultation document itself raises many relevant issues, but lacks conviction. It is a superficial effort that insinuates itself through a host of sticky problems without actually touching their sides. The environment, pollution, funding, rights of access, licence fees and the rest are all there, but any indication of who loses when any extra cash is raised, or how conflict with other water users might be reconciled, is absent.

Still, Pendry's paper recognises that angling is out there, which is more than any other party has done, and so I am delighted to chip in a few thoughts. They are in no special order, save for the paramountcy of the first two, both of which the Pendry paper mentions.

The most important single step that any government could take to help not only angling but the environment as a whole, is to ensure that the National Rivers Authority (NRA) is properly funded and given independence.

The NRA is the thin line drawn against abstraction and pollution, the two evils that together largely define the health of waters and the future prospects of angling. And yet the NRA's middle and junior ranks are full of committed but often demoralised officers who cannot carry the fight forward because their resources are cut year on year and, some say, because their bosses react too readily to pressures from the Department of the Environment, which largely funds it. This needs to be addressed and the funds available to the NRA's fishery function in particular need review.

Next, angling should get support from central funds directly, proportional to its popularity. The Sports Council and proceeds from the National Lottery are obvious conduits. The present level of funding from the Sports Council is scandalous. In 1992-93, canoeing, with 100,000 participants, received £346,426 or £3.46 per head. In the same year, angling, with 2.7 million adults participating, received £46,800 or 1.7p per head.

There are many ways in which some extra cash might be spent. I suggest two. The first is on the

funding of a single body capable of speaking and negotiating for angling as a whole. The absence of such a body dissipates the sport's greatest strength — its numbers. If the various bodies representing game, coarse and sea angling cannot or will not achieve this on their own — and they have long been antipathetic about the idea — some other body, perhaps based on the present Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee structure but much beefed up and operating at a national level, might be considered.

Other cash might be used to help anglers at the water-side. There are hundreds of poor-quality club waters in Britain that could be improved by the injection of relatively little money. The greatest cost factor in most improvement schemes, physical labour, would come from willing local hands. If a pump-priming fund were available for individual clubs to call on in support of justifiable projects, the result would not only be better fisheries but some easing of the burden on the NRA at local level.

Individual pollution worries are legion, but Pendry should note one in particular. It is the widespread concern at the way toxic mine water can leach into rivers and lakes when pits are closed and pumping stops. The River Rhymney, in Wales, is a living — but was very nearly a dead — example of what can happen. It is absurd that the Anglers' Association would be left to fund and fight a test case to try to pin liability in such incidents while everyone else — the NRA included — looks on. The law in this area needs urgent redefinition.

Another welcome step by a Labour administration would be an ending of indiscriminate drift-netting for salmon off the North East coast. As things stand, these deadly nets could be operating for a further 30 years, enshrining the fish which painstaking international effort has saved from the Greenland and Faroe boats. The extent to which these freed salmons, intended for spawning and escapement, are also being taken by coastal nets off Scotland, also merits scrutiny.

Pendry floats a number of other issues which, given the scale of challenges above, are little more than distraction. The possible reintroduction of regional rod licences should not be considered. The sport has just been through that debate and a national licence accepted by most anglers.

Likewise the debate on the close season for coarse fish should be allowed to rest. What is necessary now is not reopening of this debate but a determination to resist calls for a further erosion of the laws protecting spawning fish. Such calls will certainly come from those who see money to be made.

Finally, Pendry's claim that his consultation paper proves Labour is "the party for anglers" is untrue. The consultation is novel and welcome, but it is what the party does that counts. That, and not least how the party reacts to the looser elements in its ranks that would like to see the sport banned, will be watched with interest from now on.

'Angling, with 2.7m adults, has only 1.7p per head'

Nausea conquers health doubts to claim major

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES
IN OTTAWA

SHEBOYGAN, in Wisconsin, is football territory, full down the road from Green Bay, where the Packers pick them in, but on Sunday it was Martha Nause, a 24-year-old Floridian, who has set a new record with her earnings of over £100,000 this year — from four events — took her American earnings to over \$400,000 (about £260,000) and moved to fourth place on the money list. Laura Davies, upset that she had not potted well for a month, still heads the list, with \$615,811 (about £400,000), after tying for 38th place in Canada.

At 39, Nause showed it is never too late to prove yourself, winning the du Maurier Classic, the final major championship of the season, at the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club with a round of 71 and a total of 229, nine under par.

She finished one shot ahead of Michelle McGinn, the 24-year-old Floridian, of whom great things are expected, with Liselotte Neumann, the Swede who put her name on the map, a stroke further behind, in third place. Neumann, who has set a record with her earnings of over £100,000 this year — from four events — took her American earnings to over \$400,000 (about £260,000) and moved to fourth place on the money list. Laura Davies, upset that she had not potted well for a month, still heads the list, with \$615,811 (about £400,000), after tying for 38th place in Canada.

Neumann now takes a week off, having played five consecutive events and finished third (the US women's Open), sixth (the New Skoda Scottish Open), first (the Westab women's British Open), first (the Tyggs Hansa Open) and third in the four major championships this season. The 28-year-old Swede tied for eleventh in the Nabisco Dinah Shore, then finished third in the remaining three.

Nause, by contrast, a tour veteran of 17 seasons, had no form to speak of — two top-ten finishes and eight missed cuts in 19 outings. Now, she has jumped to twentieth place on the money list — the first prize

was \$120,000 — and has finally convinced herself she has everything she needs to be a winner. Three consecutive birdies from the 19th, after a delay of 90 minutes because of a thunderstorm, proved too much for McGinn and Neumann.

In 1991, when Nause won for the second time, she thought she was on her way, but her mother, her biggest motivator, died from cancer soon afterwards and, in 1992, Nause developed Ramsay Hunt Syndrome, a viral infection that caused nerve damage in her ear and has left her a little deaf. It also affected her balance — she could not walk

for a while and could not drive — and, at the end of 1992, her doctor told her to consider the possibility that she might never be competitive again. It has taken her nearly two years and a lot of hard work to knock that notion on the head.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (United States dollars) 278: M Nause 65, 71, 72, 71, 280: M McGinn 68, 71, 71, 72, 281: L Neumann 66, 70, 67, 71, 283: J Gledhill 64, 67, 70, 72, 284: D Coe Jones 67, 70, 71, 71, 285: M Meme 69, 72, 70, 73: S Langer 68, 70, 74, 74: A Robinson 66, 70, 73, 75, 286: V Ferguson 72, 68, 75, 70: S Sanders 68, 72, 72, 72: P Sotherton 71, 68, 75, 288: A Alcock 73, 70, 72, 71: D Schrieber 67, 74, 72, 73, 289: J Gledhill (Aus) 71, 74, 75, 67: P Dunlop 69, 75, 71: A Rezman 76, 70, 68, 73: R Jones 73, 70, 70, 74: J Liskach (Finl) 70, 72, 71, 74: A Dore (New) 71, 71, 70, 75. British record: 280: L Davies 75, 69, 72, 74, 281: S Maynard 72, 78, 71, 282: C Peters 70, 72, 74, 76, 287: P Wright 73, 70, 78, 76



Nause: Tour veteran

Your last chance to enter Corporate Golf Challenge

By MEL WEBB

THIS moment of truth is almost here. Entries for this year's Times/MeesPierson Corporate Golf Challenge close tomorrow, with success already assured in its second season, but there is still time to register for a competition that has won unanimous praise from the many thousands of amateur golfers who have competed.

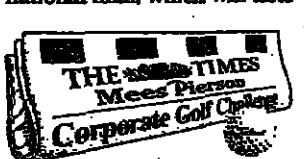
The Challenge, the first and still the only golf competition to be aimed exclusively at the nation's business community, has already attracted nearly four times as many entries as it did in its first year, 1993. The sponsors and organisers were pleased enough with the level of entries then — the response this year has been overwhelming.

One of the most attractive features of the competition is that it places no restrictions on the entrants. Companies registering can hold their golf day in whatever format they wish. The only thing that is asked of them is that a score should be submitted to the organisers based on an 18-hole Stableford competition of 7/8 handicap with a maximum handicap of 24 for men and 30 for women. Players must be able to support their handicap claim with a certificate from their clubs.

The cost of entry is £150, the same as last year, for which the competing company receives trophies for the four leading players and also a

free computer program developed by Infocheck, the information technology company, which will help organisers to run their day.

Golf days must be held by September 24 for entrants to be eligible to compete for a place in one of the competition's seven regional finals, which will go to the leading 24 four-player scores in each region. The regional finals, to be held on some testing courses in England, Scotland and Wales, will take place in October. Victory there will see the teams through to the national final, which will take



place over 36 holes on the South Course at the Hyatt La Manga Club Resort in Spain during a four-night trip at the end of November.

The Times has been joined as title sponsor by MeesPierson, one of Europe's leading merchant banks, which has sunk a six-figure sum into the competition this year. Darryl Keys, MeesPierson's head of UK Corporate Banking, believes they have got their money's worth and more. "We've been astonished by the reaction of companies all over the country," he said. "We've been congratulated

for our faith in the competition by so many people — it's really put our name on the map. If the Challenge had been half as successful as it has turned out to be, we would have been ecstatic."

Keys's sentiments have been echoed by a group of blue-chip sponsors. Olivetti has returned for a second year, as have Viva Air, the leisure arm of Iberia, Spain's national airline, who will be flying players, officials and supporters to the national final, and Lyle and Scott, the leading sportswear manufacturer, which will be kitting out regional and national finalists.

Hyatt, who will again be putting finalists and officials up at their luxury Principe Felipe hotel at La Manga, have thrown their enthusiastic support into the Challenge from the day it was launched in March, 1993. All of last year's sponsors have been joined this year by Golf Monthly, one of Europe's leading golf magazines, who have supplemented coverage in The Times with reports of their own.

In a little over 18 months the Challenge has grown into one of the best-supported amateur golf competitions in the country and it is going from strength to strength. The organisers will accept entries up to the deadline tomorrow by telephone to 071-436 3415 and by fax to 071-580 6337.

Teamwork pays off for Vachery

By JOHN WATSON

NICK Cook's Vachery beat Tim Johnson's Greenhill Farm (received 2½) in a League A match by 12-5½ when the Cowdray Park four-chukka Autumn League polo tournament was resumed on the River Ground at Midhurst, West Sussex, yesterday.

Vachery, centred on the partnership of Martin Glue and the All-England six-goaler, Lord Charles Beresford, were easily the more formidable combination of the two squads. All the Vachery men, while well mounted, played their positions admirably, with Roddy Vere Nicoll ever reliable at Back and their patron showing up magnificently playing off a 1-handicap.

On the Greenhill side, there was some good hitting by Jonathan Wade, William Healy and Glue's brother, Gregory, but their team play was less impressive.

Greenhill did not add to their 2½-goal handicap advantage until just before half-time, when Healy converted a 30-yarder. They then enjoyed a slightly better second half, but still found the attacks led by Beresford difficult to resist.

The tournament continues tomorrow with the League B match between Marabunta and The Mechanics. VACHERY: 1, N Cook (-1); 2, M Glue (5); 3, Lord C Beresford (8); Back: R Vere Nicoll (6). GREENHILL FARM: 1, T Johnson (-1); 2, W Healy (3); 3, J Wade (4); Back: G Glue (4).

POOLS FORECAST

Cougar no. 100m: forecast		18 Cardiff v Swansea		DIADORA LEAGUE PREMIER DIVISION	
Saturday September 3		19 Crewe v Blackpool	1	39 B Stirling v Chesham	1
FIRST DIVISION		20 Huddersfield v Oxford	1	40 Barnet v King's Lynn	2
1 Bolton v Stoke	1	21 Hull v Chester	1	41 Dulwich v Grays	1
2 Burnley v Barnsley	1	22 Shrewsbury v Peterborough	1	42 Enfield v Harrow	1
3 Charlton v Bristol C	1	THIRD DIVISION		43 Fleet v Andover	1
4 Derby v Gillingham	1	23 Doncaster v Darlington	1	44 Avon v St Johnstone	1
5 Port Vale v Luton	2	24 Exeter v Gillingham	1	45 Dundee v Arbroath	1
6 Reading v Millwall	1	25 Hartlepool v Chester	1	46 Hamilton v Stirling	1
7 Southend v Oldham	2	26 Mansfield v Bury	1	47 Fleet v Andover	1
8 Sunderland v Wolves	1	27 Preston v Lincoln	1	48 St Mirren v Dunfermline	2
9 Tottenham v Sheffield	1	28 Rochdale v Huddersfield	1	49 Stirling v Arbroath	1
10 Watford v Middlesbrough	2	29 Scarborough v Colchester	1	50 Clyde v Berwick	1
Not on: Cougars: Notts County v Scunthorpe		30 Walsall v Northampton	1	51 Dunfermline v Motherwell	2
Brom v Portsmouth		31 Torquay v Farnham	1	52 Stirling v Arbroath	1
SECOND DIVISION		32 Wigan v Barnet	2	53 Stirling v Motherwell	1
11 Birmingham v Plymouth	1	BEAVER HOMES LEAGUE PREMIER DIVISION		54 Abingdon v Chesham	2
12 Bournemouth v York	1	33 Aldershot v Gravesend	1	55 Arbroath v Chesham	1
13 Bradford v Wycombe	1	34 Corby v Halesowen	1	56 Cowes v Vauxhall	1
14 Brentford v Wrexham	2	35 Grimsby v Uxbridge	1	57 Forster v Macclesfield	1
15 Brighton v Leyton	1	36 Huddersfield v Rotherham	1	58 Ross v Alloa	1
16 Bristol Rovers v Stockport	1	37 Huddersfield v Rotherham	1		
17 Camo Utd v Rotherham	2	38 Huddersfield v Rotherham	1		

TYRRELL CHANCE (home team): Burnley, Derby, Sunderland, Bournemouth, Crewe, Huddersfield, Dulwich, Ayr, Dundee, Clyde, Cowdenham, Ross. BEST DRAMAS: Derby, Bournemouth, Huddersfield, Ayr, ALWAYS: Chesham, Huddersfield, Gillingham, Carlisle, Barnet. HOMES: Reading, Tranmere, Birmingham.

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Pick The Times Courage First XV to win £10,000

For many England hopefuls, the chance to stake a claim for the World Cup squad will come during the fiercely contested games that have become the hallmark of the Courage Clubs Championship, which kicks off this season on Saturday September 10.

Pick the 15 players from the clubs in the first and second divisions of the Courage Clubs Championship who you think would combine to take the title this season and you could win £10,000, or one of many great rugby prizes including a World Cup trip for two to South Africa.

value of his score should be multiplied by his rating and the resulting figure put towards your team's score. For example, Rob Andrew has a rating of two; if he scores a try (five points), converts a try (two points), drops a goal (three points), his actual match tally of 13 points is multiplied by two to give a score of 26.

Every Wednesday after a Courage Clubs Championship

Saturday the updated scores of all 300 players will be published in *The Times*, together with the names and team scores of the top 50 First XV selectors, as well as the name and score of a weekly prize-winner.

TEAM SELECTION

It is simply a matter of picking one player from each of the 15 position groupings, with the following provisos:

- 1) You may pick only one kicker (denoted by K);
- 2) You must include at least five players from second division clubs.

Note: You must pick players only for the positions under which they are listed, even if you know they sometimes play in other positions.

You should be aware that some clubs operate a rota system, so not all players listed will play in every game, and

that some top players are sometimes rested by their clubs. And those at the top level who play a lot of representative rugby will be more exposed to injury.

This selection will serve as your team in two separate competitions. The main competition takes into account the scores in all 18 league games of the season, beginning on January 7. However, only your original team selection

will count in the main competition which covers the full season.

HOW TO ENTER
Your team selection for the main competition (covering the full season) and the competition covering the first half of the season must be received by noon on September 10 1994, before the first league game of the season kicks off.

You may enter by post or by telephone. If you are entering by post, complete the entry form in block capitals and post it together with a cheque/P O for £1.50 (payable to 'First XV') to: The Times Courage First XV, PO Box 600, Luton LU2 0NZ, postmarked no later than September 9.

By telephone: Entrants may enter using a Touchtone telephone on 0891 40 50 15. Most telephones with a * and a # key are Touchtone.

The recorded message will explain simply what to do and will ask you to key in your selection by the player reference code listed before each player's name — for example, if you have chosen J Callard at fullback, key in 001 for that position.

Ensure that you have your final team selection in front of you and that you are ready to quote your full name and address and team name (see below). At the end of the message you will be given a Personal Identification Number (PIN) which you should note down on the entry form — and which you should use in any correspondence. All selections received by the closing deadline will be acknowledged within 21 days and selectors will be sent:

- a) A team sheet confirming the selection. If there are any errors this must be amended and returned to the organisers within seven days.
- b) A score sheet, to enable you to keep track of your team's performance.

When entering, please nominate a rugby club. If you win any one of the 36 prizes, the club will also win. It can be any rugby club you like.

You may also choose to give your selected XV a name, using a maximum of 16 characters, under which your score may be published if it is among the leading scores.

Rugby trips, VIP tickets and Courage beer prizes

The main competition

First prize: £10,000 for the selector whose team amasses the highest number of points from all 18 games of the 1994-5 Courage Clubs Championship. If the winner wants to use some of the money to attend the World Cup in South Africa next year, Courage will arrange flights, accommodation and a chance to meet the England squad.

Second prize: a trip for two to see England's three World Cup pool games in Durban, from May 27 to June 4 1995, courtesy of Sport Abroad. The trip will include flights, transfers, hotel accommodation, match tickets and visits to a nature reserve and safari park.

Third prize: ten competitors will each win a fully installed BT satellite system, two cases of Courage Directors bitter and two four-hour VHS video tapes.

The first half of the season

First prize: The highest number of points from the first nine games of the 1994-5 Courage Clubs Championship wins a trip to Dublin for two to see England play Ireland in January, courtesy of Sport Abroad.

Second prize: a trip to Cardiff for two to see England play Wales in February, courtesy of Sport Abroad.

Third prize: Two tickets for England

v France at Twickenham on February 4 as V.I.P. guests of Courage.

The second half of the season

First prize: The selector with the highest number of points from the last nine games of the 1994-5 Courage Clubs Championship wins a trip to Paris for two people to see

second half of the season will be eligible for these three prizes.

Weekly Courage Best competition

The selector whose team achieves the highest number of points on

be more than one equal highest score, the winner will be drawn at random from all winning selectors.

Courage Directors club prizes

All selectors who win one of the 36 prizes will also win a prize for their nominated rugby club. Each winning club will receive five cases of

England team;
☐ A table for ten at the Courage lunch before England's matches against Canada and Scotland.

The laws of the game

1. The Times Courage First XV is open to all UK residents aged 18 or over, excluding employees and their families of News International, Courage Ltd and their agents.
2. Postal entries accepted only on official entry forms, as on this page, or through the dedicated telephone lines.
3. There is no limit to the number of telephone selections/entries anyone may make, nor to the number of postal selections/entries provided each is accompanied by a cheque/P O for £1.50.
4. Calls are charged at 39p per minute (cheap rate and 49p per minute at other times. Calls should take around five minutes.
5. The instructions and explanatory copy on this page form part of the laws of the game.
6. The decision of the panel of judges in any matter relating to *The Times* Courage First XV will be final. No correspondence will be entered into.
7. If there are ties for any of the prizes, there will be a further test of skill to determine the winner.

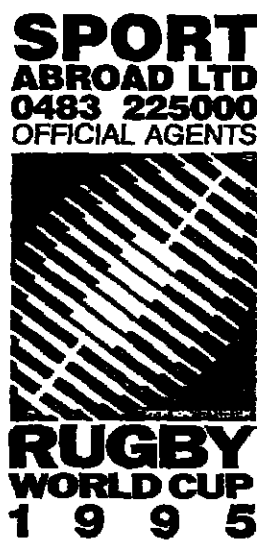


THE GAME PLAN

The Times Courage First XV revolves around the 300 players listed below who represent the 20 English rugby union clubs in the first and second divisions of the Courage Clubs Championship. The object of the game is to select the XV that will amass the highest number of points during the 18-match league season.

HOW TO SCORE

All 300 players have been given a rating based on their scoring record. Whenever one of your chosen team scores points in a league match the



Courage Directors and a Courage Best England training shirt.

In addition, one of the following prizes will be awarded on a random basis to each of the 36 clubs:

- ☐ A training session by a member of the current England squad;
- ☐ An England shirt or training shirt signed by the England team;
- ☐ A rugby ball signed by the

No	POSITION	Code	NAME	Club	Rating	K-Kicker
14	RIGHT WING	021	A SWIFT	Bath 10		
		022	D JONES	Bristol 12		
		023	P HOLFORD	Gloucester 14		
		024	J HEYTER	Harlequins 16		
		025	T UNDERWOOD	Leicester 18		
		026	H THORNTON	Northampton 19		
		027	J NAYLOR	Oxford 12		
		028	S VERBECKAS	Sale 7		
		029	P HOPLEY	Worcester 17		
		030	O EVANS	W. Hartlepool 12		
		031	S EVANS	Coventry 23		
		032	B HANAVAN	Fylde 9		
		033	M CORCORAN	Lon Irish 8		
		034	T WATSON	Lon Scottish 10		
		035	D HANSON	Moseley 20		
		036	D CASADO	Newcastle 21		
		037	R SYMON	Nottingham 22		
		038	M JONES	Scarlets 19		
		039	K MORLEY	Wales 13		
		040	G MURPHY	Warrington 14		

No	POSITION	Code	NAME	Club	Rating	K-Kicker
15	FULL BACK	001	J GALLAGHER	Don 5		
		002	P HULL	Bristol 11		
		003	M MAPLESTOCK	Gloucester 4		
		004	D PEARCE	Harlequins 16		
		005	M POLLOCK	Leicester 18		
		006	I HUNTER	Northampton 19		
		007	S TABBERN	Oxford 12		
		008	J HALL	Sale 7		
		009	A BUZZA	Worcester 17		
		010	K OLIPHANT	W. Hartlepool 12		
		011	R DEE	Coventry 23		
		012	A PARKER	Fylde 9		
		013	S HENNESSY	Lon Irish 8		
		014	D HILL	Lon Scottish 10		
		015	C BOSSETT	Moseley 20		
		016	S BARNES	Newcastle 21		
		017	M GILL	Nottingham 22		
		018	A TUNNICLIFFE	Scarlets 19		
		019	M JACKSON	Wales 13		
		020	S SHAW	Warrington 14		

No	POSITION	Code	NAME	Club	Rating	K-Kicker
13	OUTSIDE CENTRE	041	P DE CLAVILLE	Bath 10		
		042	A SAYERBUTTO	Bristol 12		
		043	B MASLEN	Gloucester 14		
		044	G THOMPSON	Harlequins 16		
		045	I BATES	Leicester 18		
		046	K MORGAN	Northampton 19		
		047	S LANGFORD	Oxford 12		
		048	T ANDERSON	Sale 7		
		049	D HOPLEY	Worcester 17		
		050	A ELPHINE	W. Hartlepool 12		
		051	M CURTIS	Coventry 23		
		052	P SEED	Fylde 9		
		053	R HENDERSON	Lon Irish 8		
		054	R ELY	Lon Scottish 10		
		055	J BONNEY	Moseley 20		
		056	R WILKINSON	Newcastle 21		
		057	A FURLEY	Nottingham 22		
		058	J BUCKTON	Scarlets 19		
		059	A METCALFE	Wales 13		
		060	A WORTHY	Warrington 14		

No	POSITION	Code	NAME	Club	Rating	K-Kicker
9	SCRUM HALF	121	I SANDERS	Bath 10		
		122	M GRACIOSO	Bristol 12		
		123	B FENLEY	Gloucester 14		
		124	R KITCHIN	Harlequins 16		
		125	A WARDON	Leicester 18		
		126	M DAVEN	Northampton 19		
		127	D MORRIS	Oxford 12		
		128	C SAYERBUTTO	Sale 7		
		129	S BATES	Worcester 17		
		130	J WHISKEY	W. Hartlepool 12		
		131	M DOUGLAS	Coventry 23		
		132	C OTTOLE	Fylde 9		
		133	R SAUNDERS	Lon Irish 8		
		134	K TROUB	Lon Scottish 10		
		135	G BECCONALL	Moseley 20		
		136	S DOUGLAS	Newcastle 21		
		137	A FOWLER	Nottingham 22		
		138	S DAVIES	Scarlets 19		
		139	D SCULLY	Wales 13		
		140	S WRIGHT	Warrington 14		

No	POSITION	Code	NAME	Club	Rating	K-Kicker
8	FLANKER	201	A REED	Bath 10		
		202	D REED	Bristol 12		
		203	D REED	Gloucester 14		
		204	M RUCKLE	Harlequins 16		
		205	M RUCKLE	Leicester 18		
		206	M RUCKLE	Northampton 19		
		207	M RUCKLE	Oxford 12		
		208	M RUCKLE	Sale 7		
		209	M RUCKLE	Worcester 17		
		210	M RUCKLE	W. Hartlepool 12		
		211	M RUCKLE	Coventry 23		
		212	M RUCKLE	Fylde 9		
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		217	M RUCKLE	Nottingham 22		
		218	M RUCKLE	Scarlets 19		
		219	M RUCKLE	Wales 13		
		220	M RUCKLE	Warrington 14		

No	POSITION	Code	NAME	Club	Rating	K-Kicker
7	OPEN-SIDE FLANKER	301	J HALL	Bath 10		
		302	D EVES	Bristol 12		
		303	J SMITH	Gloucester 14		
		304	R JENNINGS	Harlequins 16		
		305	N BLACK	Leicester 18		
		306	N BLACK	Northampton 19		
		307	S BERRY	Oxford 12		
		308	N ASHurst	Sale 7		
		309	L DALLAGLE	Worcester 17		
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		314	I DODD	Lon Scottish 10		
		315	H FRANKLAND	Newcastle 21		
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LAW



David Powis: lost his solicitor's practice, was the victim of a death threat and spent two months in prison before being cleared of indecent assault

Is defence understood?

The Law Society suggests meeting the police on the role of lawyers, reports Fiona Bawdon

In August 1993, David Powis, a sole practitioner based in Bournemouth, was negotiating to open a second office for the growing criminal practice he had established in the town the year before. Six months later he had lost his practice, been the victim of a death threat, and spent two months in prison before being cleared of two charges of indecent assault.

Mr Powis claims that the charges — one of which concerned a client in a police cell — were the culmination of a campaign by some local police against him. At 60, he sees little chance of being able to rebuild his firm: "My future prospects are pretty bleak."

He maintains that the police objected to his "interventionist" style during interviews and, over a period of months, had sought to divert clients and discredit him. He claims he was charged with the two assaults only after he had complained in open court about the police's alleged behaviour. "I have been made aware, from time to time, that my views are a source of irritation to some police officers," he says.

He is certainly not alone among defence solicitors in ending up as a suspect during the course of their work. John Wadham, now director of law and policy at the human rights group Liberty, found himself under arrest after he went to advise the organisers of an acid house party. Another solicitor was taking a client

suspected of murder to the police station when police stopped the car and arrested them both.

In a recent case, a legal representative was arrested at court during a case for attempting to pervert the course of justice. Roger Ede, secretary to the Criminal Law Committee at the Law Society, says: "It has since been acknowledged by the Police Complaints Authority that there were insufficient grounds to arrest and detain him."

Mr Ede says that some police officers routinely misunderstand the role of defence solicitors. Advisers making and, over a period of months, had sought to divert clients and discredit him. He claims he was charged with the two assaults only after he had complained in open court about the police's alleged behaviour. "I have been made aware, from time to time, that my views are a source of irritation to some police officers," he says.

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olition of the right to silence" will only increase the scope for conflict in the police station between officers and advisers. Mr Ede says: "As the law changes and adverse inferences can be drawn, police officers won't understand that people are still entitled to remain silent if they choose — even though they may be penalised for doing so."

The society's training and accreditation scheme for unqualified advisers — which teaches them to be more assertive and interventionist — is also likely to increase tension, he suspects.

However, Judith Naylor, chairwoman of the Criminal Law Solicitors' Association, disagrees that the new caution, of itself, will make solicitors more vulnerable. "For the police to want to wage a vendetta against individual solicitors, I think it has to come from a background of things that have gone on for a long time. I don't think the change in caution will alter that," she says.

Ms Naylor has had experience of what can happen to defence solicitors. She came back from holiday in 1988 to find both her partners in police custody — again, all charges were subsequently dropped. The revised Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) codes that will accom-

pany next year's Criminal Justice Act have been amended to strengthen the advisers' position in the police station.

The Law Society welcomes this move but is urging further changes. It wants to see a "more positive" reference to the role of the solicitor, spelling out that he may sometimes, quite properly, advise a suspect not to give evidence which strengthens the prosecution's case.

The Law Society is also hoping to defuse any potential increase in conflict by improving police understanding of the role of the defence solicitor. Mr Ede says: "We have written to the Association of Chief Police Officers suggesting a series of regional meetings between the police and the Law Society, where issues such as the role of the solicitor in the police station could be discussed in an informal setting." The meetings would operate under the Chatham House rules.

However, out of association's eight regions, only three — including the Metropolitan Police — have agreed to take part, a response which Mr Ede describes as "disappointing". "The others said they thought there was sufficient liaison already," he says.

David Powis would disagree. He has now written to the county solicitor seeking damages and an investigation into the affair. "I want an inquiry to look into whether it is a widespread practice for the police to destabilise a solicitor they feel isn't playing cricket," he says. A spokesman for Dorset Police confirms that his complaint is now in the hands of its solicitors. "In view of which, it would not be appropriate to pass comment at this stage," he says.

Mr Powis's own solicitor, David Hurley, says there could be civil action against the police. "Any police force is a powerful organisation. When you are in the police station, you are on their territory. Solicitors are vulnerable, like anyone else, to the police abusing their powers if they choose to take against you."

the case of a Frenkel partner, Herschel Kulesky, who, after winning \$200,000 for a passer-by who fell and broke his wrist, himself fell over in the same place and twisted his knee.

Legal challenge

THE Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) has reactivated its legal challenges group — lawyers and advisers in the social security field who want to develop the law by bringing test cases. Carolyn George and David Thomas, of the CPAG's Citizens Rights Office, will be pleased to hear from anyone who thinks that a Benefits Agency decision on the law should be challenged.

Heard in court

ROBERT Hunter, a solicitor with Allen & Overy who has hearing difficulties, found himself recently in the commercial court before Mr Justice Hirst. He apologised for his deafness and asked if the judge could speak up. "Don't worry," came the reply. "I can hear you perfectly."

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A judicial word to the wise

IN 1982 leading counsel was arguing an important administrative law case before the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords. He wished to draw the judges' attention to a relevant passage in an authoritative text-book, *The Declaratory Judgment* by Professor I. Zamir of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Lord Diplock, the presiding judge, declined to look at the book because, he explained, "the author isn't even English".

Last August, Lord Woolf, a Lord of Appeal, and his barrister son Jeremy Woolf produced a second edition of Zamir's work (*Sweet & Maxwell*, £85). There has indeed been a revolution in judicial attitudes over the past decade. The declaration is defined by Woolf and Zamir as "a formal statement by a court pronouncing upon the existence or non-existence of a legal state of affairs". This flexible power, exercised in the confident expectation that the court's statement will be respected, is a testament to the vigour of the rule of law.

Zamir and Woolf is an impressive work of scholarship on the history and the development of the declaration in both private and public law proceedings. It is an authoritative and helpful guide to the content of the current law. And it is a persuasive statement of the case for cautious expansion in the use of this remedy, in particular to assist public bodies to know the content of their legal obligations.

The Declaratory Judgment explains that it has long been orthodox legal theory and practice that the court will not grant relief to resolve hypothetical or academic issues. Judges have enough to do deciding live disputes. However there are increasing signs of what Zamir and Woolf describe as "the development of a new advisory declaratory jurisdiction", with courts prepared, in appropriate circumstances, to grant a declaration to clarify future rights or duties.

In 1985, the law lords entertained Victoria Gillick's unsuccessful challenge to the legality of a DHSS circular giving guidance about contraceptive advice for minors without parental consent, even though there was no "present likelihood of any of Mrs Gillick's five daughters (under the age of 16) seeking contraceptive advice or treatment without the consent of their mother". Last year, the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords granted a declaration that doctors could lawfully stop feeding and treating Anthony Bland, a victim of the Hillsborough disaster who was in a persistent vegetative state.

The increasing importance of the advisory

declaration as a public law remedy was indicated earlier this year by the decision of the House of Lords in judicial review proceedings brought by the Equal Opportunities Commission. Even though there was no decision by the Secretary of State for Employment under challenge, the House of Lords held that a declaration should be granted that legislation governing the treatment of part-time workers in relation to statutory redundancy pay and compensation for unfair dismissal was in breach of Community law because the legislation involved indirect sex discrimination against women.

Zamir and Woolf state that there are considerable advantages in public bodies and others being able to obtain, in advance, an authoritative statement of the legal consequences of specific action so as to avoid "administrative uncertainty, delay and expense which is in the interests of neither the public bodies nor the public in general". The Law Commission's 1993 consultation paper on administrative law made a similar point.

In an article in *The Modern Law Review* in March, a High Court judge, Sir John Laws, expressed his support for advisory declarations in public law. He explained that if there is concern within Whitehall about the validity of new benefit regulations which the Secretary of State for Social Security proposes to introduce, legal advice will be sought, but "Treasury Counsel is not infallible". If the regulations are introduced, and then successfully challenged in the courts, very considerable administrative problems can result. Mr Justice Laws suggested that there is "no reason in principle why the Secretary of State should not approach the court before he makes the regulations to ask for an advisory opinion" as to their validity.

Of course, the issue of law would need to be carefully framed. It would be necessary to ensure that the opposing arguments were effectively argued, perhaps by relevant independent bodies such as the Child Poverty Action Group. The court would need to be able and willing to address the issues with expedition.

The development of public law over the next decade is likely to see increasing use of an advisory declaration procedure to assist central government, local government and other public bodies to identify the scope of their legal powers and duties in advance of decisions being made.

The author is a practising barrister and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.



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LITIGATION/MSA To £45,000 Major City firm with enviable client-base now seeks lawyer of around 2-4 years' experience and first class experience of high profile litigation. Some exposure to regulatory bodies will be essential as work will involve money laundering and investigations. Unusual opportunity. Ref T15214

Roar of approval?

CIRCUS owners are planning legal action against local authorities which ban circuses with acts involving animals from council land. Earlier this year, Somerset County Council lost a High Court battle in which it sought to defend its decision to ban hunting on its land. Encouraged by the decision, the Association of Circus Proprietors is still negotiating a lifting of the ban on animal circuses with local authorities, but will consider judicial review if negotiations break down.

Learn all about it TIM Brooke-Taylor is starring in a series of videos on legal skills which has been produced by the Bar School (Units of Court School of Law). It begins with a half-hour video. Don't have to talk to the client which is to be launched on September 27 at Gray's Inn in time for the autumn year. The training videos will be for sale com-

mercially — presumably aimed at aspiring solicitors.

Bright horizons

PHILIP Vernon of Ashurst Morris Crisp has been awarded the Fulbright Fellowship in Securities Law for 1994 which brings a grant of about £2,500, university tuition fees and travel costs. He will spend four months in America studying at university and at an American law firm. The award is made annually. Details from the Fulbright Commission on 071-404 6890.

Practising nanny

CONFUSION reigns over whether the Inland Revenue has or has not allowed barristers a tax concession over the cost of employing nannies. The Bar press office confirmed this week that the Revenue has accepted that "in many cases" a barrister will

employ a nanny not solely to look after the children, but also to carry out sundry duties connected with the barrister's practice, to act in effect as a home-based clerk. Ten per cent of the total cost to the barrister of employing a nanny will therefore be allowed as a deductible expense, with a maximum allowance of £1,500 a year.

Dangerous spot

WHILE Liverpool City Council hit the headlines in the UK as the recipient of a record number of writs from people tripping over pavements, New York City has been sued 11 times by people tripping up in the same spot. That spot is outside a building occupied by two law firms — Selman Acosta and Frenkel & Herschikowitz, both of 319 Fifth Avenue. Seven of the suits have been settled, three have been to court. Still pending is



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Edinburgh Festival: Why a South African two-hander is one of the best bets on the Fringe

ARTS

MUSIC page 33

How the Finnish conductor Esa-Pekka Salonen is changing the sound of the LA Phil



Genius merits more than a glance

VISUAL ART: The Italians seem to have forgotten that it takes time to appreciate great works of art, writes Richard Cork

Anyone exploring Renaissance art in Italy soon learns to struggle with occasional hazards. Churches closing at capricious times. Illumination boxes failing to light up a shadowy altarpiece, even though fistfuls of coins have been pressed into their beckoning slots. Villas and palaces suddenly out-of-bounds, declared unsafe or in *restauro* even as you make the arduous journey to visit them.

The true devotee of the quattrocento learns to survive these irritations. Pilgrims, after all, are stoical beings, forever prepared to cope with setbacks in their quest for the elusive shrine. But I return from an Italian holiday incensed by a new development, far more disturbing than any of the old frustrations. Judging by my visit to one of the finest European fresco cycles, I fear that we are suffering from an insidious ban on any attempt to view Renaissance art with the seriousness it deserves.

The scene of the crime is Mantua. During the Gonzaga family's rule, this miraculously well-preserved town became an illustrious centre for progressive art and architecture. Andrea Mantegna played the most brilliant role in its cultural flowering. He lived in Mantua for much of his adult life, creating in the Gonzaga dynastic palace the most memorable of all his paintings. Commissioned by the formidable Duke Ludovico, Mantegna transformed an entire room with frescoes. The *Camera degli Sposi*, as it came to be called, offers a host of irresistible images, at once imposing and intimate, of life at the Mantuan court in the early 1470s.

At his most playful, Mantegna pretended that the room was open to the sky. The centre of the ceiling contains an illusionistic fresco, showing women and cherubs gazing down from the roof through a circular opening. They smile, gossip or balance precariously, risking a tumble into the room below. And Mantegna continues his clever game on the walls, covering two of them with painted curtains. On the other walls, however, he lifts the curtains up to reveal the Gonzagas in all their splendour. The west wall, outstanding for its air of statuesque dignity, is dominated by a meeting between Ludovico and his equally erect son, Cardinal Francesco. Its outdoor expansiveness, placed against a Roman backdrop, contrasts with the interior scene on the north wall. Here, above the real fireplace, the seated Ludovico turns towards his secretary while wife, children and a court dwarf are gathered near by in close-packed assembly.

Both are awesome and engaging, this fresco alone deserves to be relished at leisure. But the room as a whole, with its wealth of additional ceiling decorations and sophisticated interplay between real and illusionistic architecture, needs even more time. It cannot be grasped quickly, and on my first visit to the room in the late 1960s I stayed there, enchanted, for well over an hour. Nobody complained, or prevented me from making two careful drawings of figures in the frescoes. Viewers were allowed to remain in the room as long as they wanted, on the tacit understanding that Mantegna's master-



Mantegna's *Camera degli Sposi*, ranked among the high points of Renaissance art: it is impossible even to glance at all the images in this complex room in the five minutes visitors are now allowed

piece merited proper exploration. An alarmingly different attitude prevails today. I returned to the Ducal Palace earlier this month, hoping for another rapt encounter with the delectable room. This time, though, the visit was regulated with almost military strictness. Everyone paying the substantial entry fee was obliged to join a party. The stern guide said nothing in any of the rooms, but she soon made clear that loitering would not be tolerated.

I first became uneasy in the spectacular hall where an extensive fresco sequence by Pisanello was uncovered in 1969. Much damaged, and lost to sight for several centuries, the paintings nevertheless contain captivating details from courtly pageants and tournament scenes worthy of Uccello. But we were given only a brief chance to hunt them out. The guide's sole concern was to drive us onwards, marching through the Tapestry Apartments adorned with Raphael wall-hangings and pausing only for tantalising glimpses of elaborate Renaissance gardens and courtyards through the windows. My sense of frustration grew, even though I learnt long ago to be philosophical about the shortcomings of conducted tours. And when we reached the Mantegna room, at

the climactic end of our visit, my dismay knew no bounds.

True, the frescoes had been cleaned and immeasurably enhanced since I saw them last. But nobody was allowed to savour the improvements. For one thing, the wall containing the magnificent Gonzaga court scene was so poorly lit that it was difficult to see. The guide did not care, though. After just five minutes, she ordered everyone to leave the room. Our time, incredibly, was up.

I was at first too stunned to react. But as we were led briskly towards the palace's main exit, my bewilderment gave way to anger. How could the building's administrators be presumptuous enough to decree that Mantegna's elaborate scheme is assimilable in *cinq minutes*? By setting such an absurd limit, they effectively prevent anyone from discovering why the *Camera degli Sposi* is ranked among the high points of Renaissance art. It is impossible even to glance at all the images in this complex room before the meagre timespan expires. Students wishing to draw the paintings would not even be able to sharpen their pencils before a guard orders them out.

By the time the exit was reached,

my ire demanded action. Making sure the guide could not see me, I turned round and started walking back through the palace. The rooms were empty, and when I finally reached the *Camera* it turned out to be uninhabited as well. I paused by the narrow entrance, hardly believing my luck. But then my eye focused on an exclamatory notice, warning that the room was monitored by a security alarm system. Was it an Italian bluff? The large, ominous machine next to the notice looked convincing enough. I hovered on the threshold, caught between an urge to look at the Mantegnas in peace and a reluctance to break some unseen laser-beam.

In the event, my unwillingness to run the risk of arrest won the day. I retreated, found the next tour party and joined it for another five-minute visit to the *Camera*. But the guide noisily berated me for having wandered through the palace on my own, and the time allowed for this second look at the frescoes did little to allay my frustration.

I left the palace with the gravest of misgivings. The Italians care about their legacy from the Renaissance, as the restoration of the Mantegna room attests. They do not, however, want to share it properly with the rest of the

world. Mantua is only the latest and most distressing example of a growing tendency, throughout the country, to whisk everyone past great art as quickly as possible. Visitors to Giotto's sublime Arena Chapel in Padua, where the frescoes vastly outnumber Mantegna's, now find themselves obliged to dart desperately around the interior before they are forced to make a premature departure. The only consideration seems to be monetary, pushing the maximum number of tourists through the tumultuous and offering them the visual equivalent of a soundtrack.

It is a cynical policy, and defeats the whole purpose of art. How can we gain any pleasure from the highest achievements of the Renaissance if access is provided in such a miserly way? Great paintings need time: they cannot be digested at a glance. And if the Mantuan authorities are already prepared to set a five-minute limit, what is to stop them making the Mantegna visit even briefer in the years ahead? Unless we protest now, future generations might well be restricted to a thirty-second gawp at the Sistine Chapel. The prospect is nightmarish, and it must be halted before the manifold delights of looking at art dwindle to nothing more than a cheerless blink.

AROUND THE GALLERIES

Barbara Rae has been making a big impression this past year. There has been a show which has toured to ten Scottish venues in places like Wick, Kingussie and Culloden before ending up at Harewood House. She is notably present in the Edinburgh Festival show on the legacy of the Scottish Colourists. And there is now a show of her recent work at Art First in Cork Street. This last gives a fascinating insight into her natural diversity as a painter. The subject-matter of the work is, as always, fundamentally landscape, but within that she ranges from the very specific to the almost completely abstract. Great splashes and smears of colour pursue one another across her canvases.

Art First, 9 Cork Street W1 (071-734 0386) Monday-Friday 11am-6pm, until September 15.

□ The gallery at 28 Cork Street, since it ceased to be the exclusive preserve of William Jackson, has been relabelled The Gallery in Cork Street and now offers a

convenient showcase for dealers and organisations who have no permanent London gallery. The current show features something one would not normally expect to see in Cork Street: British Studio Furniture. Art? Craft? Cottage industry? Hard to say, but in these days of the concept, the installation, video art, performance art and the rest, such nice distinctions hardly matter. At their best the results are not only impressive but mouth-wateringly desirable, who would not like to have, say, a set of Rupert Williamson's elegant, slightly off-centre dining room chairs of ripple sycamore and black walnut? The more ambitious pieces are probably beyond the scope of most visitors' pockets, but the prices range down to oak picture racks for a mere £15.

The Gallery in Cork Street, 28 Cork Street W1 (071-287 8408) Monday-Friday 10am-6pm, Saturday 11am-3pm, until September 14.

JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

TELEVISION REVIEW: BBC2 celebrates the enduring fascination of a Lancashire resort with a pure 1950s feel

Blackpool's rock solid appeal

Blackpool is the last functioning survivor of the Industrial Revolution, the place where mill-workers and miners took a fortnight's respite from dust and back-to-back housing. If the Church of England was the Tory party at prayer, Blackpool was — and remains — the working classes at play.

The town has, indeed always had, a feel about it that is pure 1950s: postwar, pre-gloom, a time when inflation was something you did to a balloon. Or it had something to do with Jayne Mansfield, England's tilt at producing a Monroe, who switched on the Blackpool illuminations — in 1959 wearing a dress whose upper reaches battled like a sea wall to contain the heaving waves of her mighty bosom.

Last night BBC2 showed three Blackpool-related programmes, one a repeat, this being the centenary of the famous tower. Dream Town was the pick of three, a

documentary with nothing really new to say which nonetheless contained interesting reminders as to why millions still flock there.

In one way Blackpool is distinctly un-English, for the English are not very gregarious and tend to find the close proximity of other people's bodies a mite embarrassing. Yet in Blackpool they huddle like a seal colony, looking daft and ungainly and way out of their depth, yet somehow loving every minute. Blackpool's amusements are of course myriad and in some cases weird. Early in the century defrocked vicars were put in barrels and pelted with fruit: surely disgraced politicians have a new career in that role? There are still male dwarfs performing striptease and, in the anatomy section of the waxworks, there are representations of babies being born and what a hand looks like after it has been crushed in a mangle.

The film used David Thewlis, an actor born and resident in Blackpool, as its guiding light. "Cheap and nasty" was one of his descriptions, though used in a celebratory way. Which is only right, for Blackpool may not be my cup of tea, or yours, but to ridicule its attractions would be to ridicule an entire culture.

And Blackpool works: if it did not, the Pleasure Beach would hardly have its own managing director. And Blackpool has adapted to every passing fad, as we saw when a 50-ish landlady domed Tina Turner wig and Tina Turner eyelashes and short black Tina Turner dress to launch a karaoke session for her guests.

I have no idea why Blackpool is still so popular, nor did the programme tell us. Benidorm cannot be more expensive nor much less scattered with English food,

karaoke and prodigious quantities of booze.

Certainly Blackpool must have more good old-fashioned entertainment, from dance halls that open at 10am to top-line entertainers at the Pavilions. Every age range is catered to and Blackpool is as much an indoor as an outdoor resort, acknowledging a problem which has swept others into bankruptcy.

If the sun is not out in Blackpool, someone is playing "On the Sunny Side of the Street" on an organ the size of a house. If the rain is pelting down, a crooner in a dinner jacket is singing in it. And the punters, drunk, sober and in between, are all smiles every inch of the Golden Mile.

You, like me, may never have met anyone who has spent a holiday in Blackpool, but the millions who have reckon that is our loss. They could be right, at that.

PETER BARNARD

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"The English are not very gregarious, yet in Blackpool they huddle like a seal colony, loving every minute"

Return bow for the city of angels

PROMS PREVIEW: As the Los Angeles Philharmonic prepares for tonight's appearance, Stephen Pettitt talks to Esa-Pekka Salonen about the changes he has made as music director

While the Proms have been celebrating their 100th season, the Los Angeles Philharmonic has been marking its 75th. The birthday itself falls on October 13, the date in 1919 when 94 musicians, paid for by the philanthropist William Andrews Clark Jr, first rehearsed together. Since then it has flourished under a sequence of music directors including Otto Klemperer, Eduard van Beinum, Zubin Mehta, and Carlo Maria Giulini. Under Mehta in 1974 the LA Phil became the first American orchestra to visit the Proms.

Now, two decades on, it returns to the Albert Hall with Esa-Pekka Salonen in charge, as part of a 14-city, three-week European tour that also includes an appearance in Birmingham. This is the first time that the Finnish Salonen, who was appointed music director in 1992, has accompanied the orchestra to Europe. The anniversary, besides occasioning commissions from such composers as John Adams, Luciano Berio, Pierre Boulez, Franco Donatoni, Toru Takemitsu and Salonen himself, has also provided the spur for the building of a much-needed new home, the \$200 million Disney Hall, designed by the Canadian architect Frank Gehry and scheduled to open in 1997. The hall, funded — apart from the inevitable underground car park — by Walt Disney's widow, promises to be more than just a place where the concertgoers and the rich go to hear music. Gehry's magnificent building will transform the skyline: it will also provide a friendly, open-all-hours envi-

ronment with shops, restaurants and gardens. "We're going to have things going on there during the day," says Ernest Fleischmann, the orchestra's president. "It'll be our job to create activity in downtown LA."

The hall's interior, acoustically designed by Minoru Nagata, will be cast in a distorted shoebox shape full of nautical references, with a fantastic billowing ceiling. Salonen was consulted from

"So I have been trying to make them more aware of the fact that you can move the bow slightly further away from the bridge and play with less pressure and more velocity, and create a cloudy but transparent sound which makes the texture clearer. It adds the possibility of creating a more mysterious quality."

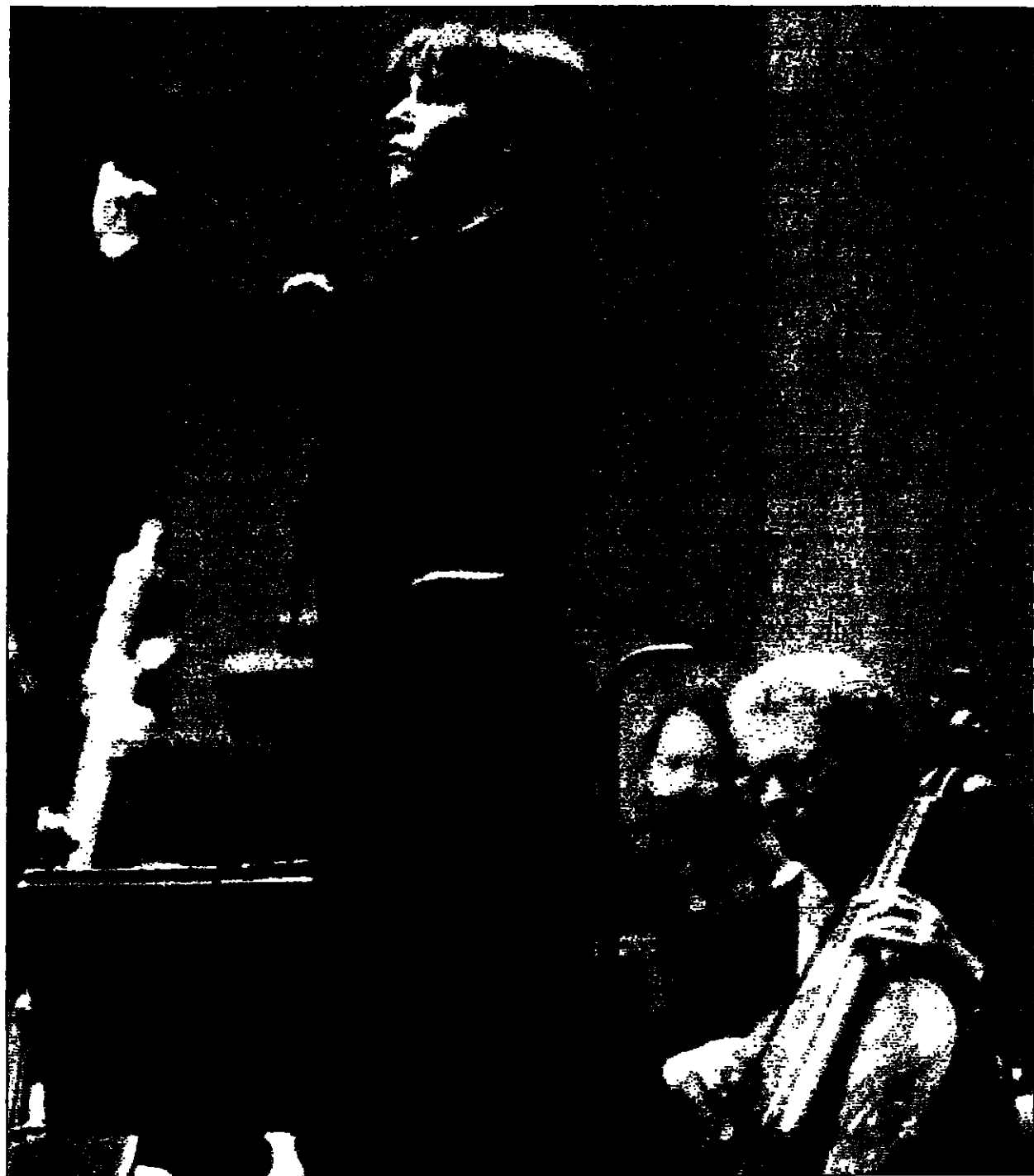
Did he meet any resistance? "It took a long time, because it's a profound change to ask people to make. But I've not

Salonen's programming policy has been submitted to close scrutiny and not a little criticism. "There's a great myth about me turning it upside down, but it's not true," he says. "I think there's slightly more emphasis on the 20th century in the general programming, and we play more true contemporary music in the subscription concerts, but not drastically more. This orchestra has had a tradition of working with people like Rattle and Boulez for years, so to play contemporary or less-known music is not a completely new thing."

One piece they will not, alas, be playing is Lutoslawski's Fifth Symphony: tantalisingly, before he died the composer hinted to Fleischmann that such a work was well on its way and would accordingly be offered to them. Tonight's Prom audience will have to make do with Lutoslawski's marvellous Fourth, another of the LA Phil's commissions, first heard last year.

Besides the orchestral concerts the LA Phil promotes chamber music and new music series. As one might expect, Salonen is very much involved with the new music. "I feel it important that the music director should show an active interest in that. It's also nice to be able to work with smaller groups; you can get to know them."

He is also involved hands-on with the huge community programme, which involves the orchestra's members in youth concerts at the Chandler Centre, a schools and college series called Live on Campus, lecture and chamber recitals in hospitals and community centres, and neighbourhood



Since becoming music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic in 1992, Esa-Pekka Salonen has changed its sound

In America, orchestras need to function as a source of enlightenment for the community

the beginning. "We've tried to achieve the impossible and have a hall of excellent clarity and warmth," he says. "We wanted a hall that would allow a very intense experience, because when you listen to the orchestra in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion everything is as if it was played from behind a curtain. The drama of the concert will be completely different because the orchestra will be right in the middle of the hall."

Since his appointment, Salonen has consciously changed aspects of the orchestra's sound. "Because of the American way of training, string players tend to play with a very dense sound, even at pianissimo. The bow never leaves the bridge for very long. That's fine in certain music, but there are things that to my ears need more transparency and more equal balance between the different voices."

really had major problems in getting the message through. Undeniably, however, there have been changes in personnel, not all of them down to natural wastage. Has he wrought changes in other departments too? In rehearsal on the morning we talked in Los Angeles I noticed a fairly refined brass sound, not something always readily associated with American orchestras. "Well, the brass has always been quite analytical here. They've always been aware that it's nice to admire the music rather than certain superficial qualities of brass-playing. So I haven't done much with them."

He has done more with the woodwinds. "Again I tried to create an alternative to the expressive *molto* kind of playing, which is an essentially vibrato-less choral type of playing, especially in unison and parallel movement."

concerts. Most are free of charge, even though the programme is not funded by any other organisation.

"In a country like America, where there is virtually no music in the schools any more, we need to function as a source of enlightenment for the community. It's only a drop in the

ocean. Everybody should have the choice when they grow up whether they want to deal with classical music or not. That's not the case here today."

Esa-Pekka Salonen conducts the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra tonight (7.30pm) and Thursday (7pm) at the Albert Hall (071-589 8212)

PROMS REVIEW

Putting Mahler firmly in place

Cleveland Orch/
von Dohnányi
Albert Hall/Radio 3

THERE is no doubting the fact that Christoph von Dohnányi is a shamelessly severe Mahlerian. So much so in fact that, in order to sharpen the ear for the precisely observant First Symphony he was to conduct at the end of the Cleveland Orchestra's second Prom, he exposed it, first to Webern's arrangement of Bach, and then to some Stravinsky at his most neo-Classical.

Webern's exquisite orchestration of Bach's *Ricercar a 6* from "The Musical Offering" began the process by splitting the white perfection of Bach's original idea, prism-like, into a rainbow spectrum of tone-colours.

The pitch of a note, its attack, the dynamic at which it is played: all found their own *Klangfarbe* as the "royal theme" was diffused through the different instruments of the orchestra. It might have been written specifically for the Cleveland's disciplined virtuosity and Dohnányi's meticulous ear and mind.

The piece inevitably affected the way one listened to Stravinsky's Violin Concerto in D, a work in itself strongly influenced by Bach. Christian Tetzlaff, the soloist, was minutely sensitive to the myriad solo voices from the orchestra counterpointing his own, vying with them in the Toccata to articulate a simple descending scale, and challenging their every move in the whirligig Capriccio.

And then came the Mahler. Not for Dohnányi a soft-focus evocation of forest murmurs and rustles of spring. Mahler did, indeed, suppress his ver-

bal programme for the First Symphony, and Dohnányi seemed to be acknowledging the fact in the lean abstract of tones and textures he made of the first movement. Even the lusty stepping out of the wayfarer's song, its accompanying words inextricably wound into its melody, was reined in by Dohnányi.

As it dissolved, fragments and gliding portamento were so restrained that when the theme returned in tempo it all began to feel just a tiny bit laboured.

EVERYWHERE, Mahler's repeated instructions of "steady" and "measured" ruled supreme. The scherzo was a high-leaping dance, its trio teasing, gently self-regarding. The dark viciousness of the "Hunter's Funeral Procession" which followed would have had animal rights activists out in force. But, again, this was not how we were to view it.

Rather, the image of Mahler confiding to Freud the pain of his witnessing a brutal parental quarrel was omnipresent in the contained violence and uncompromisingly distanced nostalgia of the episodes.

In the finale, brass and strings were tortured in the compression of tone and rhythm. With each resonance as sharply truncated as the Albert Hall's acoustics would allow, Dohnányi played off an almost tactile transparency of texture against flashes of sudden, shattering violence in a laceratingly clear vision of the work's culmination.

HILARY FINCH

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL: A return to the Master and others of his time provides fine grist for orchestras' mills

By all accounts and common consent, the musical tone of this year's Edinburgh Festival has been one of a great institution restored at last to its former glory. The starry elements have returned, and gone is the policy of buying off the peg concerts that have already done the festival rounds.

Part of the reason for that is, of course, the theme of the year: imagine the possible scene. Brian McMaster, the festival director, is on the telephone speaking to the manager of a possible guest orchestra:

McMaster: "We'd love you to come but you have to play what we want."

Orchestral manager: "Well, I don't know about that. What do you have in mind?" Stockhausen and Birtwistle, I suppose."

McMaster: "No, we were looking at Beethoven."

Manager: "Beethoven? In that case, we'd be delighted. No sweat."

The trouble is, of course, that Beethoven is a lot of sweat, and those who put in the effort reap the rewards. Others, like the Stavanger Symphony Orchestra, have apparently succeeded. But, for all their promise, the SSO's two orchestral concerts in the Usher Hall at the weekend were unable to deliver anything beyond the routine.

The Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment played Beethoven's Ninth Symphony using a revised text by Jonathan Del Mar, prepared with scrupulous reference to

Beethoven from all sides

the abundance of primary sources and throwing up one or two unfamiliar sounds. As usual, it was good to hear the sharper timbral differentiation enabled by the use of period-style instruments, right down to the small, piercing cymbals and the genuinely percussive thwack of a similarly small bass drum in the finale.

But an authentic edition, well-defined instrumental colours and the OAE's customary technical security do not an interpretation make. Sir Charles Mackerras, who conducted, fairly charged through the piece, calling in evidence the composer's own metronome markings. Taking the slow movement at a fair lick can work if the phrasing retains its shapeliness, but not so if the purpose of the exercise seems merely to keep the music flowing easily. And had the finale a determined grittiness as well as energy, or the scherzo a touch of aggression, Mackerras might have captured more of the work's revolutionary spirit than he did.

There was some excellent vocal work from the New Company choir and the soloists — Amanda Roccofort, Fiona James, John Mark Ainsley and Neal Davis — although in one solo passage Ainsley seemed to be doing his best to hold up the impetus. He should know that this is not a work designed for the greater glory

of the singers; in any case, the rule is to follow the conductor even if you think he is wrong. The following evening the London Philharmonic Orchestra and Bernard Haitink joined Andras Schiff in the first of two concerts covering all five of Beethoven's Piano Concertos. This

instalment served a useful didactic purpose, reminding us of just how far Beethoven progressed from the Second (circa 1795) to Third (circa 1800) and Fourth (1808). But in another way it was perhaps too ambitious, an attempt at a sporting achievement rather than an artistic

one. Such thoughts were borne out by an uncharacteristically nervy reading from Schiff of the Second and Third Concertos, tarnished by the odd memory lapse, although in the Fourth he seemed surer and more thoughtful.

In all the concertos, however, one could still enjoy his refined and poetic sound, beautifully modulated dynamics and characterful phrasing — the finale of the Second, where he rethought some of the left hand/right hand balances, threw up some appealing things.

But against that had to be measured Haitink's stolid conducting. His approach to Beethoven seemed lifeless, as though he were paying over-pious tribute at the temple of refinement rather than celebrating its human, earthy, dramatic and revolutionary qualities, while one or two orchestral infelicities in the Second and Third Concertos suggested that perhaps a little more rehearsal was needed.

Two recitals completed a surprisingly low-key weekend. At the Queen's Hall on Saturday morning the Italian soprano Nuccia Focile lavished her beautiful but penetrating and sometimes monochromatic voice on songs by Bellini and Verdi, for which her sound is entirely appropriate, and on Ravel, Brahms, Wolf and Schubert, for which it sometimes needed to be a touch broader,

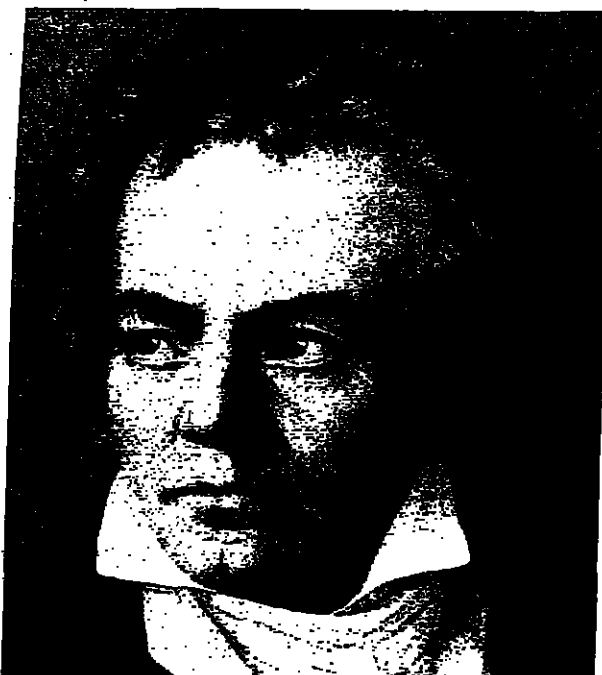
more Germanic. Still, she certainly did not lack for humour (Wolfs "Ich hab' in Panna einen Liebesten") or warmth (Brahms's "Wie Melodien zieht es mir").

In fact, Schumann's *Frauenliebe und Leben* showed her voice at its most flexible. Intent on wringing maximum intimacy from the music, and unafraid of its saccharine sentimentality, she sometimes overstretching the slower tempos, for instance in "Süßer Freund". But she had a sure vision and stuck convincingly to it, beguiling her audience. Ingrid Surgenor's piano playing was equally intense.

On Sunday night, back at the Usher Hall, Mischa Maisky and Martha Argerich scratched and thundered their way through Beethoven's Cello Sonata in D, Op 102 No 2 and Stravinsky's "Suite Italienne". Maisky fences with his bow in short thrusts where, in this hall, the broadest of sweeps is required if the cello is to sing at all; and we all know about Argerich's pugilistic talents.

The sound was too much to bear so, mindful of the damage that could have been wrought upon Schumann's "Fantasienstücke", Op 73 and Shostakovich's Cello Sonata, your critic abandoned duty and repaired to an excellent Chinese restaurant near by. Normal service should be resumed this week, to judge from the programmes on offer.

STEPHEN PETTITT



In all the concertos one could enjoy Beethoven's poetic sound and beautifully modulated dynamics

THEATRE

Rhymes of passion

Gismonde of Salerne in Love
BAC, SW11

With batlike wings and nether parts right bare
Bryce Hammet's Cupid tells it as it is.
No human shall escape his loving snare.
Oh, Julia Righton, thou must boil and fizzle!

This lady fair plays Gismonde, princess fine,
Who late a widow hath been sadly made.
Much doth she mope with doleful, dismal pain,
Much doth she vex John Quentin's King Tancred.

Oh daughter mine (he says, presaging Freud),
Thy task from now is all to tend my bliss.
But soon her hap doth seem to her all void.

She longs the County Palatine to kiss,
That gentle earl (a comely Roger Moss)

Through tunnel dark unto her room doth creep,
But who doth watch their joy? Ah, 'tis the boss.
"God wot! What what? That wert not sleep!"
So cries the king with dreary, dreadful yell,

And swears revenge on County Palatine,
Who once too often crawls that tunnel fell,
Is caught, and thrown in dungeon, there to pine,
Then burns Gismonde with flash of

flaming fire,
But in no wise can staunch her father's hate.

Richard McAllister he sends, with wire
And knife, to cut and stab and strangulate.

Nor is he done, that same McAllister,
For to Gismonde he carryeth a bowl,
And in that bowl is what is ruth to her,
Palatine's heart, which seemeth far from whole.

Alack! Gismonde, her maid, the killer too,
Do weep and wail with awful, endless plaint

That bateth not till Gismonde makes a brew
Of poison, blood and heart, a potion rich in taint.

She drinks the same, whereat her dad doth mourn,
And curse his eyes, and talk of hell and death.

Ah me, I near forgot her aunt forlorn,
A pi old cove with loads less tact than breath.

Shun lust, she says, be womanly and good,
And that is that. Things endeth as they should.

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Rising cost of crime falls on smallest firms

BY ADRIENNE GLEESON

OFFICE insurance premiums for Britain's smallest businesses have more than doubled over the past few years and are set to rise still further.

Insurers claim that increases so far in excess of inflation have been necessary because offices have become the latest "soft target" for thieves. Theft claims have been rising steadily in recent years, says David Lester, manager for commercial insurances at Legal & General, where the minimum annual premium on an office protection package has risen from about £75 to £250 over the past three years. "There has been quite a transformation in the amount of technology in the average office," he says. "PCs, photocopiers, mobile phones and so on are very attractive to thieves."

Mr Lester points out that small offices are still doing well in comparison with small manufacturing businesses, with an engineering company employing two to three staff probably having to pay annual premiums of up to £2,500. He accepts, however, that the risks under employers' liability — a statutory requirement and an integral part of most office insurance packages — are much lower with offices than with most manufacturing businesses.

At Guardian Royal Exchange, where the minimum premium on an Officepak policy has risen from about £150 three years ago to £350, Peter Leek, marketing superintendent

for commercial business, says: "Increases in office security just haven't matched the increase in the value of the equipment."

He says that in 1991, GRE's claims under its office insurance policies amounted to 140 per cent of premiums, "and you can't run a business on that basis". GRE is encouraging customers to install alarm systems by imposing an excess on those who do not take such measures.

Elsewhere, the sharp increase in theft claims is also blamed for rising premiums. At Ecclesiastical, which writes insurance for a high proportion of solicitors' offices and where the minimum annual premium has doubled to around £500 over the past three years, a spokesman said: "We have suffered substantially from thefts of computers and business machines."

At Commercial Union, where the minimum premium has more than doubled to £250 over the past three years, recession-related arson and theft are blamed for the increases. At Avon, the rise in the minimum premium, from £50 to £400 over the last two years, is blamed on the rise in theft claims.

Mr Lester argues that premiums had to be increased to the level at which they made economic sense. Now, he says, they are "realistic", unlike a few years ago. None of the insurers has run into serious resistance from policyholders although he admits that "nobody welcomes premium increases".

Lloyd's name detects growing appetite in the economy

Lean years are over in luxury food sales

BY JESSICA GORST-WILLIAMS

EGERTON SKIPWITH, a Lloyd's name with two of the more badly hit syndicates, says not everything is grim. After "three lean years" he detects "a steady but fragile recovery" for his own business, the London and Country Virtual.

After National Service, a few years in the City and then running a specialist tourist business, Mr Skipwith, 58, teamed up with a friend, Richard Craven-Smith-Milnes, who was preparing hams and pâtés in his kitchen at Hockerton, Nottinghamshire, and needed help to market them. "People tried copying the recipes, but no one has succeeded. Some are unique, such as our leading line, Alderton-on-the-bone marmalade-glazed ham. This originated with a Colonel Dickinson who ran a village shop in Alderton, Suffolk," says Mr Skipwith. There are also the "very special" Scruton Hall Christmas puddings for which orders for next Christmas are already being taken.

In 1985, it was decided to split the business. Mr and Mrs Craven-Smith-Milnes prepare the food and oversee the northern side of distribution through intermediaries while Mr Skipwith is in business on his own distributing in London and the South East.

Twice a week a refrigerated van full of hams and luxury food products is driven to London. Mr Skipwith sees they are distributed to his core market, Harrods, Fortnum & Mason, Selfridges, and the Davy's group of wine bars, as

well as small delicatessens. There are about 120 regular outlets.

At first, Mr Skipwith did all the delivering and canvassing himself. Now he employs a salesman and two full-time van drivers. He sees the key to running your own business as tight accounting. He does the book-keeping and sends out handwritten accounts. "I don't and can't use a computer," he says. Bad debts since 1985 total only £300.

Main overheads are delivery and wage-related costs of about £25,000 a year.

Until four years ago, turnover increased steadily to a peak in 1989 of about £350,000. Then, with the slump in City dining, it slid to £275,000 in three successive years. "That makes a big difference because the costs remain the same," he says.

Last year, he took over another company which had a rich seam of home food producers in the North of England and was able to add to his range such items as potted shrimps, smoked eel from Buttermere, large oak-smoked oysters and Cumberland sausages. "And," enthuses Mr Skipwith, "wonderful kippers."

He is glad he did not borrow in the Eighties and went into the recession with good liquidity. But it ripples that the certificate demanded by EC regulations to market their products abroad has "petty hygiene rules that some of our smaller specialist suppliers will find very hard to comply with", he says.

Livewire award for founder of Willow Hall

BY DEREK HARRIS

WILLOW HALL, started three years ago by Nick Chadwick, former production manager for Ainsley China, has moved into exports so successfully that it has picked up a new award. Mr Chadwick, 28, makes resin-based figurines for the gift trade.

Mr Chadwick turned to exports nine months ago when he joined the first Livewire Export Challenge. This is backed by Shell UK, the oil company, and funded by Bass, the brewer. The idea is to offer young businesses a chance to start selling abroad by giving specialist training and advice.

In nine months, from scratch, Mr Chadwick has notched up exports of £32,000. His current annual turnover is £250,000 and he employs seven full-time staff with another 15 outworkers. Recently, he relocated to bigger premises at Cinderhill, Stoke-on-Trent.

The performance has made him outright winner of the export challenge, earning him £500 in cash and a five-night expenses-paid European sales trip. Three runners-up were Michael Davies, of MR Sensors, an electronics specialist; Arjan Parwana, of Eclipse, an embroiderer and clothing maker; and Stuart Dunne, whose CJS Custom makes lightweight sports and active-style wheelchairs.



Chadwick: export drive

EDITED BY DEREK HARRIS



"If the Government really understood the problems of small business, it would make this stuff tax deductible."

SMALL businesses are relaxing credit controls as they make a dash to pick up new business in the wake of the recession, according to a new survey conducted by Barclays Commercial Services (BCS), the factoring arm of Barclays Bank. Businesses learnt strict credit control procedures during the recession but many seem to be abandoning them, according to Tim Corbett, business development director of BCS. Only one in three companies now invariably checks trade and credit references before taking on new customers, BCS found. A worrying 49 per cent appear never to review



Egerton Skipwith displays some of his produce

BRIEFINGS

the credit status of their existing customers. Even so, nearly a half escaped bad debt problems in the past year — 57 per cent reported at least one bad debt. One in five small businesses is still waiting more than 60 days to be paid for work done. Paid within 30 days are only 14 per cent.

□ A majority of accountants involved with small businesses believe they are under-used, according to Harrison Willis, re-

cruitment consultants. A survey showed that 70 per cent of such accountants felt their talents were being wasted. The main problem seems to be managing directors of small companies who think they know best and see no need for specialist professional advice.

□ Teaching Company centres are to be established in 20 universities to widen and improve the skills — and prospects — of small businesses. The Teaching Company

managers, has formed a link with an American consultancy, Flynn Hannock. This will mean that GMS will select independent consultants to fill interim posts for the offices of American businesses, and Flynn Hannock, of Connecticut, will recommend its clients for interim placements at the American bases of British businesses. Charles Russam, managing director of GMS, in Dunstable, Bedfordshire, said: "This is a much more attractive proposition than flying executives across the Atlantic. It's amazing how many companies have a tie-up in the other country." Details: 0882 666970.

□ GMS Consultancy, which places freelance executives and

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

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For the past eight years, a very unusual company has been quietly showing hundreds of thousands of pounds each month on their everyday business expenses. Can you guess how this company gets paid? They work on a "results only" basis, meaning they only get paid when they have successfully sold a product or service to a client. This is a unique opportunity for anyone looking to start a business with no upfront costs. Call 0203 214743 for more details.

The Tougher Times Get, The Better Our Business.

For the past eight years, a very unusual company has been quietly showing hundreds of thousands of pounds each month on their everyday business expenses. Can you guess how this company gets paid? They work on a "results only" basis, meaning they only get paid when they have successfully sold a product or service to a client. This is a unique opportunity for anyone looking to start a business with no upfront costs. Call 0203 214743 for more details.

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Capitalisation, week's change

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place ten business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
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1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

DRAPERY STORES

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
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1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
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FOODS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

INSURANCE

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

BUILDING, ROADS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
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ELECTRICITY

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1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

HOTELS, CATERERS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

INDUSTRIALS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

FINANCE, LAND

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
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ELECTRICITY

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1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
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CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
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1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4
1,200.00	Abbey Plc	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

SHORTS (under 5 years)

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
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BRITISH FUNDS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

MEDIUMS (5 to 15 years)

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

LONGS (over 15 years)

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

UNDATED

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
1,221.00	Abbey Ltd	384	1.2	4.14	14.4

INDEX-LINKED

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
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PAPER, PRINT, ADVTG

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LEISURE

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MINING

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MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
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NEWS, PUBLISHERS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
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OILS, GAS

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
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WATER

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TRANSPORT

Mkt cap (million)	Company	Price	Yld %	Net div %	P/E
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TOBACCO

5.66	Abbey Farm
1.30	Airflow St
94.30	Appleyard

Partners pay price as accountancy firms count costs

By JON ASHWORTH

PAKINERS are being forced out of major accountancy firms in increasing numbers. Just last month, Coopers & Lybrand announced it was to shed about 90 of its 670 partners in the coming year. The number of partners in UK accountancy firms dropped an average of 7 per cent in the year to June.

Senior legal and accountancy staff are also leaving firms in favour of a career in private industry. The recent defections of Howard Hyman, of Price Waterhouse, and David Wilson, of Ernst & Young, point to a deeper dissatisfaction within firms, which have seen, traditional values turned on their heads since recession struck.

Mr Hyman's departure for a top job at Charterhouse Bank caused consternation at PW, where he was being groomed to become Europe-wide head of corporate finance. Mr Wilson's exit as national marketing partner was easier to anticipate. He had been seconded to Leadbroke Group as acting finance director since February, when the incumbent fell ill.

Across a broad front, partners in law and accounting firms are moving on, often with golden handshakes of the size that has provoked a storm among shareholders of UK companies. Ronnie Fox, of Fox Williams, who specialises in

negotiating compensation packages for company executives and partners, says commercial pressures are largely to blame. "There is far more movement among professional firms than ever before. The professional approach has been replaced by the harsh world of commerce. Partners are saying: 'We've got a business to run. If we get it wrong, we suffer.'"

The market for professional services has contracted. More young people are coming in, there is less work about, and clients expect more and more. Partners are under pressure to generate greater fee income without raising their fees. The heat is on, and the warm relationships of old have gone.

Partners are also being told to go out and sell — something unheard of a few years ago. Those who lack the stomach for it are asked to leave. "They cannot understand why," says Mr Fox. "One who came to see me said: 'I've been a good soldier. I've never been negligent. No clients complained. Now they want me to go out and market.'"

Partners are also under pressure to manage others. Mr Fox said: "Nowhere are they taught how to manage people. It's not part of the law or accountancy training. They don't know how to build a team."

The cry is for cost control. Firms are becoming like any other business. Partners are having to share secretaries. Favourable clients are taken to lunch rather than dinner. The others get breakfast.

When the level of profits can no longer sustain the number of partners, the axe falls. Even this has its problems, said Mr Fox. "A big issue among smaller firms is their ability to pay. The outgoing partners must get back capital, usually borrowed, of between £10,000-£20,000; a share of perhaps six months to two years' worth of profits; and compensation."

Greenalls plans new superpub in London

By NEIL BENNETT

GREENALLS, the pub and hotel operator, is planning to take on London's clubland with a superpub, only hundreds of yards from Buckingham Palace.

The group is in talks with the Royal Bank of Scotland about taking over its vast disused branch on Pall Mall and converting it into a branch of Henry's, the pub restaurant chain the group acquired as part of its purchase of Devenish last year. The site is opposite the Athenaeum, one of London's most exclusive clubs.

Greenalls confirmed its interest in the site at the weekend, but said talks were at an early stage. The group, however, is thought to be close to obtaining a licence for the new pub. It will need to invest at least £500,000 in the conversion, and it will need to serve more than a thousand customers a day to be profitable.

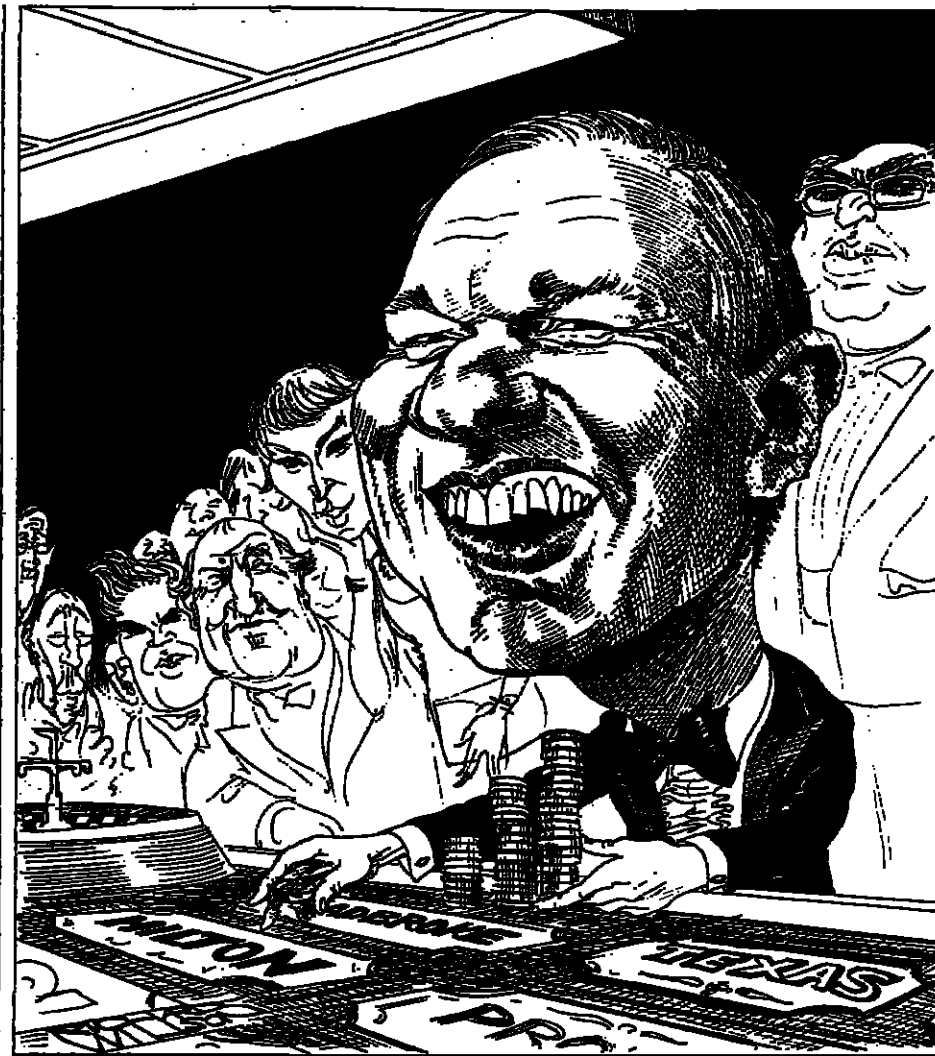
Greenalls has recently sent

a "hit team" into its struggling off-licence business to turn it around.

The company, with 477 branches, owns the third largest off-licence chain in the country, behind Whitbread and Allied Domecq, but profits have been hit by the recession and the cross-channel drinks trade.

The division, previously known as Cellar 5, has been renamed Greenalls Cellars and the group is planning to convert a number of the sites into two upmarket chains — Wine Cellar and Barclay Wines — to appeal specifically to wine buyers.

Greenalls has also hired Nader Haghighi as the division's managing director. He previously helped to turn round Thresher, Whitbread's off-licence business. Roger Young, head of Greenalls pubs division, is now overseeing the off-licences and says sales are improving strongly.



Supporters are betting that Peter George will take Ladbroke back into casinos

Smart money is on lower profits at Ladbroke

SHAREHOLDERS in Ladbroke, the betting and hotels group, are steered for a profit fall when interim results are announced on Thursday.

There are great hopes that Peter George, the new chief executive, will lead the group to higher profits and back into casinos but his supporters will have to be patient.

The annual meeting was warned in May that, with nearly five months of the year gone, profits were below the corresponding period of 1993. Credit betting operations had favoured the punters and Texas Hold'em, the do-it-yourself cash game, was trading at significantly lower levels, although it was still profitable.

The statement caused analysts to lower their full-year profit forecasts from £150 million or more to about £140 million.

Ladbroke made interim pre-tax profits of £62.5 million last year. NatWest Securities fears the figure this year could be as low as £41.2 million. Kleinwort Benson is more optimistic that the group will have made up lost ground, since the annual meeting.

Interim results for Reckitt & Colman should reflect the tough conditions worldwide in the household and consumer products market. Mark Brewer at Credit Lyonnais Laing forecasts a modest rise in first-half pre-tax profit after exceptional losses of £143.7 million to £155 million. Even that may be too much, but shareholders could be reassured by an increase in the

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Mowlem. The City will be looking for confirmation that the pace of recovery in the British housing market is quickening.

First-half pre-tax profits from Rugby are expected to show a rise to about £35 million against £30.5 million last time. The market range is from £32.5 million to £38 million. The interim dividend is expected to rise from 1.42p to 1.5p.

At John Mowlem, expectations are for a move back into the black with a pre-tax profit of more than £1 million but there could be another loss to follow last year's £9.8 million deficit. The interim dividend would well be raised.

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interim payout from 6.45p to 6.9p.

Vickers is set to report doubled interim profits thanks to a continued improved performance in its car division. UBS and Smith New Court forecast a pre-tax figure of £15 million compared with £8.3 million last time. Panmure Gordon hopes for £18 million. A dividend increase on the 1.4p paid last time looks certain.

Rolls-Royce, the manufacturer of aircraft engines and power generators, should push interim profits up from £31 million to at least £35 million. Those hoping for more than £40 million are likely to be disappointed, however. Interim Anglo Pacific Resources, Barr & Wallace Arnold Trust, British-Born Petroleum, Cattle's (Holdings), Elopas Blinds, Harlons, Independent Newspapers, Ladbroke, Lifford, Michael Page, Quarto, Rathbone Brothers, Reckitt & Colman, Rolls-Royce, Silvermines, TAN United Carriers, Vickers, Waterford Wedgwood, Williams Holdings, Finales: Courtyard Leisure, Link Printing Technologies, Economic Statistics: Overseas earnings of UK financial institutions (1993).

FRIDAY

Schroders will announce half-year figures for the first time. The merchant banking group is expected to have reached at least £90 million and it could top £100 million at the pre-tax level, which would allow the interim dividend to be increased from 4p to 4.5p. Interim: File Indent, Hobson, Pearson, Schroders, Finales: TR City of London Trust, Economic statistics: UK official reserves (August).

RODNEY HOBSON

GMTV expects switch to profit

By ALEXANDRA FREAN, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

GMTV, which holds the ITV franchise for breakfast television, says it expects to go into profit in the second half of this year.

Christopher Stoddart, managing director, said it had taken about a year longer than originally forecast to become profitable. Speaking at the Edinburgh International Television Festival, he said: "We expect to move into profit in

the second half. That will give us a modest profit for the whole year. Advertising revenue is already 12 per cent up this year against 1993 — well ahead of the market increase."

GMTV began broadcasting in January 1993 and made a loss of £10.5 million in its first year on air. The first six months of its programme output was severely criticised

by the Independent Television Commission. Mr Stoddart was confident that the company's financial and programming problems were behind it and that the ITV would find no fault with its output during a review next month. Figures today are expected to show GMTV's peak audience in the week of August 21 was 2.6 million, up 1.2 million on 1993.

Litigating names face huge costs

THE richest litigating Lloyd's names risk being landed with legal bills running into millions of pounds if they and their fellow names fail in their court battles. Recent pronouncements from the Commercial Court have stated that names are jointly and severally liable for the legal costs of a case. As a result, if names' actions fail, the defendants have the right to approach any single name and demand payment of their costs. These costs could range from £3 million for smaller actions to as much as £10 million.

The concern is that the defendants would demand payments from the richest of litigating names rather than dividing the costs equally between all litigants in the group actions. As one solicitor said: "The problem is that the defendants will just hunt out the wealthiest name." So far, the judgment on costs has been included in the orders for direction in four group legal actions: the Merrett, Wellington, Poland and Gooda Walker cases. Litigating Gooda Walker names include Buster Mottram, the tennis player, and Paul Marland, the Conservative MP. Concerns have been voiced over the rule but as yet it still stands: the onus will be on the targeted name together with the relevant action group committee to collect funds from each name.

Cash dilemma for Boots

BOOTS, the retailing and pharmaceutical group, is facing a dilemma over its cash mountain. Sir James Blyth, chief executive, has said he has no philosophical objection to giving money back to shareholders, should the company sell its pharmaceutical division. Martin Wakingfield, head of corporate affairs, said no decision had been made on a sale or on the use of any proceeds. Boots plans to expand its healthcare division with an acquisition in Europe and more money will be invested in property. Resources of £69 million will be increased to more than £160 million with the sale of Farleys.

Act 'has failed investors'

INSIDER dealing laws have failed to help private investors but have acted as an obstacle to good communications with the City, according to a survey of 500 companies published today by Focus Communications. Most respondents felt that the Criminal Justice Act 1993 would not improve private shareholder relations through the creation of a "level playing field" and a smaller majority felt it would not affect their institutional relations. Companies continue to have one-to-one meetings with analysts, other than when results are released. These could be called into question by the Act.

Bulmer adds fresh taste

HP BULMER, Britain's leading cider maker, is planning a new assault on the premium market with the launch of a continental sparkling cider in Britain, developed by its Belgian subsidiary. Bulmer, headed by John Rudguard, chief executive, right, is talking to supermarkets about introducing the *Compte de Bulmer* in the next few months. The cider will be made by Stassen, from French apples, and is expected to sell for about £2 a bottle.



MBO for Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE Industries, the satellite equipment supplier, is being sold to its management in a £17 million buyout from SCI. Venture capital group 3i is backing the deal with £2 million and NatWest Bank is providing working capital for the Windsor company. Cambridge designs, develops and sells satellite receivers, low noise blocks and dishes for the consumer market. Ian Radley, managing director, says independence will help it to find new markets.

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Legacy of the Delors vision of social Europe

As Jacques Delors prepares to bow out as European Commission president, Philip Bassett looks at the impact of his actions and what the future holds

When Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, addresses Britain's top trade union leaders tomorrow, he will have come full circle. In 1988, he chose the platform of the TUC to set out in full for the first time his vision of a "social" Europe; now, as he prepares to leave the job, he will do the same to sum up its impact.

For British business and the Conservative Government, that impact has been extensive, and sometimes painful. The fact that M Delors is again choosing a union platform, with Tony Blair, the new Labour leader, and Neil Kinnock, new European commissioner, in the audience, to set out his stall will be far from lost on such Eurosceptics as Michael Portillo, the Employment Secretary.

The manifestation of M Delors's original social charter is re-mapping British employment law, forcing both UK business and the Government to bring employment standards in Britain into line with the rest of Europe. Looking back to the 30-paragraph Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, first mooted by M Delors at a summit in Hanover in June 1988, and formally promulgated 18 months later, it is remarkable how much of it has been put into place. Referring to the then still-lounging 1992 date for the single market, the charter said: "The completion of the internal market must lead to an improvement in the living and working conditions of workers in the European Community." It went on to set out details on social protection, equal treatment, worker consultation, health and safety, and the protection of children, the elderly and the disabled — pretty well all of which have been addressed by new laws.

Ann Robinson, policy head at the Institute of Directors, says: "An enormous amount of this is down to Delors's own drive." Although the IoD does not much like the result of European intervention in UK employment law, Dr Robinson sees M Delors's cleverness, single-mindedness, sense of vision and grasp of detail as central to the extent of the change with which British business has had to cope.

How extensive has that been? What is Delors's social Europe legacy? And what is still to come? Politically, his drive towards a unified Europe has had huge repercussions in Britain. On the right, it has opened a fundamental split in the Conservative Party, although one of the few aspects of Europe that unites virtually all Tories is their opposition to the social programme. On the left, it has equally fundamentally realigned Labour and the unions in favour of Europe.

For business, the implementation of the Delors social charter has meant much hostile public squawking over a few genuinely contentious issues, such as employee consultation and working hours, and much private compliance with the bulk of legislative changes that have been largely non-contentious, such as the directives on heavy loads and VDU equipment.

That lack of contention as well as Britain's respect for the rule of law that business leaders claim with considerable justification penalises them in relation to other European industry and services is reflected in the UK's compliance level in putting into its domestic law European employment



Ann Robinson, of the IoD, believes that much of what has been done is down to the drive of Jacques Delors



directives — with Portugal, it is the highest in Europe.

For the Government, high levels of compliance win it few favours, leaving ministers with little to do but wrestle with the contentious areas. In that, the Government's filibustering — delay, opt-outs, derogations — has been as clever and devious in its tactics as anything the Commission has come up with and, in its own terms, remarkably successful in staving off the inevitable. But it has still left successive Conservative employment ministers in the uncomfortable position of endlessly saying no to what Europe is proposing, and then having their hands forced and being required to pass through Parliament Brussels-driven legislation that largely sticks in the craw. Whether Mr Portillo can make a better fist of this — perhaps even turn it to his advantage — is yet to be seen. On this, as on virtually all other employment points, his silence since his appointment is keeping all sides nervously guessing.

For UK employees, their employment rights have been enhanced — although the argument about how economically efficient that is, and how many jobs it has created or destroyed, still rages. But where does the extensive programme of social legislation brought forward under M Delors's guidance go now when he is replaced at the end of the year by Jacques Santer? That the pace will not slacken immediately is already clear.

Germany, which took over the rotating European presidency last month, has identified six principal

priorities for its term of office, and four of them — on unemployment, on implementing M Delors's Competitiveness and Jobs White Paper, on progressing his social charter measures and on immigration — are all social or employment based, and will start to be prosecuted at a full EU social affairs council meeting on September 22. A further social affairs council in December is expected finally to approve the controversial European works councils.

Although these will directly apply only to the other 11 states, the strength of employer opposition to it in the UK reflects clearly the realisation of British business of how far the move will affect UK companies in practice.

More extensively, the Social Policy White Paper put forward by Padraig Flynn, employment commissioner, last month makes clear the Commission's keenness to put through all the remaining employment draft business of how far the move will affect UK companies in practice.

Indeed, Mr Flynn has already triggered off new bouts of nervousness in the UK Government and British business by signalling clearly the Commission's desire to see Britain fully take part in all social legislation — in other words, to negate the social chapter opt-out negotiated by John Major, the Prime Minister, in the Treaty of Maastricht.

All this means that social Europe will carry on, well beyond the presidential lifespan of M Delors himself. From the end of the year, he will be gone. Gone, but far from forgotten: the legacy of his drive towards his vision of a social Europe will live on for British legislators, business and employees in a permanent memorial.

EC DIRECTIVES

Putting employment law in place	Relevant directives	Directives % into law
1 UK	37	92
2 Portugal	36	82
3 Denmark	37	86
4 Ireland	37	88
5 France	37	78
6 Belgium	37	76
7 Germany	36	71
8 Wands	37	68
9 Spain	37	68
10 Greece	36	67
11 Luxembourg	37	59
12 Italy	37	57

Source: European Commission

* as at 31.12.93

directives currently under negotiation, including those on part-time and temporary workers and on European works councils, and puts forward new proposals and makes suggestions for the EU to move into new social policy areas.

New draft laws are promised before the end of the year on occupational pensions and on social security for migrant workers, while revisions are planned to directives on occupational social security, on transfers of undertakings and on collective redundancies.

New areas for EU social legislation include regulation of the black economy, education and training guaran-

Trouble up at t'dairy as reform turns to curds and whey



GRAHAM SEARJEANT

Old Westminster proverb: it is easier to slip on butter than a banana skin. This week, if agriculture ministry officials can think up something plausible, William Waldegrave will formally reply to the Dairy Trade Federation, which is so incensed over reform of the old milk regime that it threatens to challenge the Government via judicial review. Other than having British dairy farmers referred to the monopolies commission — not a rural vote-winner likely to top the Central Office agenda — there is no magic wand for him to wave. Like many worthy attempts to let free competition reign in a fundamentally skewed market — electricity comes to mind — it is all rather a mess.

The dairy trade's predictions of higher prices, closures and job losses stem from an apparently routine deregulation measure. The Agriculture Act 1993 condemned the Milk Marketing Board, along with the obscure potato and wool boards. The public scarcely noticed until last week, when contracts had to be signed for a brave new world due to start in November. The major dairy companies found something had gone badly wrong with their plans to ditch MMB bureaucracy in favour of direct contracts with farmers. Instead, two thirds of raw milk produced by 28,000 registered farmers was signed up with Milk Marque, the voluntary successor co-operative set up under the board's wing.

Under the old regime, all their milk went to the board, which bagged prices with the federation, with consumer representatives and an arbitrator on hand in case the sauceman boiled over. Those deals ensured a discount of up to a fifth on milk for processing into cheese or butter, which compete with imports. Under the new regime, processors face an unregulated monopoly that bids up milk prices and is imposing higher charges that slash their discount. Big dairies' own tactics, offering a mark-up on whatever Milk Marque offered, therefore backfired.

Farming, like Ireland, is a creature of history. Dairy farmers still have a folk memory of the days before the board was set up in the 1930s, when a highly competitive dairy market forced farmers' incomes into deep depression. Most rightly reckoned they would be left weak if they committed

themselves to processors, even though progressive dairy groups offered premium prices. What voice would they have when more than half the milk is bought by three companies: Dairy Crest (the MMB offshoot), Northern (which now includes Express Dairy) and Unigate? And farmers' worries are not all history. Some fear super-market groups dominating liquid milk sales and forcing prices down. Farmers would be at the wrong end of that process unless they seized control of the supply chain.

More recent history centres on Brussels. The Common Agricultural Policy never had a milk regime like Britain, but offered unlimited intervention markets for butter and other commodity products. Result: bureaucrats slithered on the butter mountain that erupted in the early-1980s. The Community could have acted directly, by cutting intervention prices as Britain wanted. Instead, it went backwards and imposed milk production quo-

which took roughly 30 per cent of processing milk as the board's buyer of last resort, was notably lacklustre until a recent shake-up. Hence the present doubts over its flotation.

The milk quota market, pioneered in Britain to maximise output, adds yet more costs in the form of quota "rents" paid by producers to non-producers — probably £150 million this year. That helps to explain a paradox. Milk prices paid to farmers are higher in Denmark, the Netherlands and France, the big dairy exporters. Their industries are simply more effective.

Depending on your viewpoint, this can be blamed on the dairies, the quotas or the board system. Since the board cannot be resurrected and quotas are with us at least until 2001, attention should better focus on how to maximise improvements and minimise the inevitable pain of transition.

The ministry wants to ease the supply constraint by persuading Brussels to allow cross-border trade in quotas and by negotiating a higher quota, which Italy and others have just managed by pleading incompetence at monitoring production. If Mr Waldegrave wants to wear farmers off Milk Marque, he must also offer yet another regulatory quango.

The industry needs to improve product development and marketing. Farmers and dairies need to bridge the gulf between them, essentially by farmers gaining a greater interest in processing. On the Continent, co-operatives running from milk production to specialist cheese sales play a greater role alongside big dairy processors. In Denmark, an integrated national company has managed to persuade Europeans to eat "Greek" feta cheese.

Maybe farmers' groups will celebrate their short-term advantage by buying ailing creameries. Maybe big dairy groups will start profit-sharing schemes with contract farmers. Maybe the future of Dairy Crest needs to be rethought more fundamentally, regardless of the November deadline. Meanwhile, the Government will be blamed for price rises, closures and job losses in the rural towns that will suffer most from essential change, in yet another industry that has been thrust into an uncertain future without enough thought.

Farmers and dairies need to bridge the gulf between them

tas on farms — since cut by a fifth. Britain got a terrible deal because bad weather hit output in the reference year. In any case, half Britain's milk goes for drinking, much more than in most continental countries. And Britain imports a net 15 per cent of consumption as yoghurt, cheese, fromage frais and like delicacies.

Demand for drinking milk has held up, so there has been a continuous shortage of milk supply. Dairies built up greater spare capacity than on the Continent, burdening the industry with excess overheads. Given the cause, there was also little incentive for dairies to innovate. Dairy Crest

GILT-EDGED

Bonds ready for anything in run-up to the election

September or November? Either seems a likely option for the first base rate hike. Our guess is that the authorities will respond to stronger growth by raising rates half a percentage point next month. However, the scale of hikes needed to keep inflation low is small. A total base rate rise of about 1.5 per cent over the next year seems enough.

Despite heightened base rate speculation, low inflation has helped gilts to outperform the Salomon Government Bond index in the past three months. Even with a rise in base rates, continued under-shoots in inflation and the trade gap could allow ten-year gilt yields to edge down from 8.6 per cent now to 8.4 per cent at year-end. With bond yields suffering upward pressure from stronger German growth, the gilt-bund spread could fall to about 100 basis points from 130 basis points (using local market yield conventions).

The markets have not fully appreciated the improvement in Britain's inflation and trade prospects. The consensus continues to expect a rerun of the late-1980s, with rising inflation and a surging trade gap. However, the pattern of growth is different. Rather than a 1980s-style credit bubble, growth is being driven by retailers' price cutting, booming exports and the boost to private investment from buoyant corporate cash flow. Thus, M4, credit growth and house prices remain sluggish, inflation is undershooting and the twin deficits are shrinking.

This favourable mix is set to continue. Consumer spending is being held back by rising taxes and high debts. Personal

insolvencies and long-term mortgage arrears are still more than treble the pace of five years ago. Moreover, the shift from full-time male employment to female employment, part-time work and self-employment is adding to job insecurity and wage restraint.

At the same time, recoveries on the Continent and the cheap pound are generating an export boom.

With ample slack, stronger growth will not quickly reignite inflation. Underlying inflation is likely to fall to about 2 per cent in the coming months and average below 3 per cent next year, with the core rate near 2 per cent. The

still leave the numbers in work 5 per cent down from four years ago. The number of firms with skill shortages is below average. Wage deals have stuck at 2.5 per cent recently. Moreover, commodity prices may be faltering.

The main threat to the UK's low inflation outlook comes from politics. The factors that are helping to subdue inflation, namely the sluggish house market, labour market deregulation and fiscal restraint, are also eroding the Government's popularity. Unless the Government can beat off politically from non-inflationary growth, then risks will rise of an eventual shift in emphasis — possibly after the next general election — away from low inflation and towards voters' concerns about job security and incomes.

However, the gilt curve discounts a near-term inflation threat as well as long-term political risks. Short sterling futures project a 4 per cent base rate hike over the next two years, before the likely election date. Subdued near-term inflation should allow some drop in gilt yields, even if the market retains a long-term political risk premium. Moreover, the UK's longer-term risks may be abating. An early rate hike, with inflation at a record low, would signal the Bank of England's growing power and the resultant bias towards low inflation. With at least two years until the next election, gilt yields over 8 per cent — more than 6 per cent above underlying inflation — offer a generous margin for post-election risks.

MICHAEL SAUNDERS
Salomon Brothers

The main threat to the UK's low inflation outlook comes from politics

rise in the CBI price and capacity use guides appears to exaggerate price pressures. At this stage in the cycle, higher capacity use is more likely to spur rising investment than higher inflation. The rise in the CBI price survey has been replicated across Europe, suggesting that the cause is the global commodity price rise, rather than domestic pressures. Commodities have a greater effect on manufactured goods prices, and hence the CBI price guide, than on overall inflation.

Labour market pressures, which have signalled capacity shortages in previous cycles, are still absent. Recent employment gains are concentrated in part-time jobs, and

Cordon bleu skies for BA

BRITISH Airways has an international flying chef on selected longhaul hops after suggestions from the airline's catering department that those who prepare up to 20,000 meals a day never have the opportunity to meet the passengers. Andrew Jones, from Aldershot, who has been with BA for seven years, was the host on last week's London to Johannesburg hop. "I have already done the Vancouver and Boston runs, and find it valuable to help out in the galley and to serve some of the meals," Jones said. First class and business passengers gen-

erally seem to take his appearance, complete with blue and white checked trousers, apron and tall chef's hat, in their stride, and he finds time to swap recipes. Jones, 30, has had some odd remarks from those travelling in the back of the plane, including one woman who believed that he had brought all his pots and pans with him and had cooked every single meal himself while up in the clouds.

Phone home?

SOUTH African hotels should not be quite so frank with foreign visitors if they want to make a pile of money out of international telephone calls. At one Rosebank, Johannes-

burg, hotel visitors find on the bedside telephone two notices. At the top: "Have you phoned your loved one today?" At the bottom: "International phone calls are expensive."

Tin of diamonds

YOU'VE heard of tinned sardines and canned peaches, but what about tinned diamonds. De Beers Marine conducts a highly technical deep water diamond mining operation off the coast of Namibia whereby gems are "sucked" up from the bed through a "creaky crawler". But how best to maintain security over the stones while they wait to be landed on shore? Simple. Install a canning machine. fill

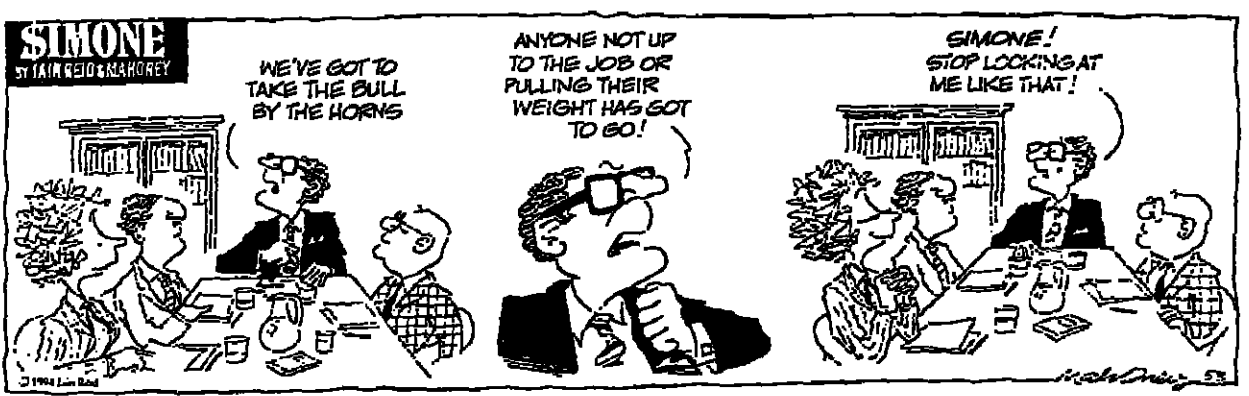
up a can with 2lb of stones, equivalent to anything up to 1,900 tonnes. pop on a lid, get three beefy seamen with individual keys to open a safe, and then sit on deck until a friendly helicopter passes by, which just happens to be flying back to head office on land. Then carry on fishing.

Split in two

HARRY Oppenheimer, the South African mining magnate, now 85, is held in genuine affection by many in the Anglo American/De Beers group because of his courtesy and kindness to them. But his wide experiences of life, and his wealth, create a problem for those who, on significant

occasions, wish to offer him a present. One expert restorer working at Oppenheimer's famed and private Brentnurst Library in Johannesburg was in a particular tizzy on the occasion of Oppenheimer's eightieth birthday in 1983, until he struck on an idea. "After all, what can you give a man like that — soap on a rope?" he mused. However, the restorer's expertise included the ability to split paper into two even halves. So, as his birthday offering, he split a two rand South African bank note and wrapped it up in a leather wallet with a card. Oppenheimer was delighted with the gift of a split note and was showing it to other guests. It is illegal, of course, to tamper with any banknote, so the restorer was filled with fear and dread when he saw that one of the guests was none other than the late Dr Gerhard de Kock, then governor of the Reserve Bank. "I had to dash across the room and redirect the governor in another direction," recalls the restorer. In all the restorer's years of splitting bank notes there is only one note that has ever defeated him — a Scottish £5 note. However, he is working on it.

COLIN CAMPBELL



CHANNEL 4

00 Little Dracula. Cartoon adventures (35555)
01 The Big Breakfast (36653)
02 Puggly. Teen comedy drama (r) (91943) 9.30
 Wish Kid (r) (573785)
03 Kelly (r) (5712547) 10.25 *Don City.* Another case for the canine detective (r) (3081547)
04 Raiders of the South Seas (r) (5625160) 11.20
 Terrytoons. Cartoons (7062092) 11.45 *Dennis.*
Adventures of a mischievous boy (3256653)
05 Pushing the Limits: Mountains of the Wind.
 Documentary about an expedition to climb the
 remnant of the carmine detective (r) (584749)
06 Sesame Street. Entertaining early-learning series
 (r) (51030) 1.30 *Katie and Orbie* (52455)
07 FILM: Unholy Partners (1941, b/w) starring
 Edward G. Robinson, Edward Arnold and Laramie
 Day. Drama about a newspaperman who returns
 from World War II with an eye tabloid but
 soon runs into trouble with his gangster partner.
 Directed by Mervyn LeRoy. (Teletext) (551672)
08 Pêcheurs à Cheval (b/w). A silent film about
 horseback fishing on the Belgian coast (2897382)
09 Crawshaw's Watercolour Studio. Painting advice
 from Alwyn Crawshaw (r) (8755498)
10 Countdown. Play the words and numbers game in
 conjunction with *The Times* and win up to £1,000.
 (Teletext) (3 130)
11 Oprah God: Steepleless in Seattle Blind Date
 Oprah Winfrey's guests are lonely hearts from all
 over the United States (r) (Teletext) (3 9261856)
 5.50 *Astronaut.* Cartoon (925363)
12 Refram: Green Ice. The capped crusader does
 battle with Freeze, played by Otto Preminger.
 (Teletext) (255)
13 Rocko's Modern Life (3) (547)
14 Channel 4 News. (Teletext) (487479)
15 The Snot. Video soapbox (634189)
16 Classic Cars. A look at what lurks behind suburban
 garage doors (r) (Teletext) (1059)
17 Brookdale. (Teletext) (3 7586)
18 Out. The fourth of six programmes features a film
 about the black lesbians of the 1920s jazz scene,



Roy Hudd as Harold Attorbow (10.00pm)

10 Lipstick on Your Collar. Giles Thomas, Ewan McGregor and Louise Germaine star in episode three of Dennis Potter's six-part drama (7). (Teletext) (s) (9353634)

5 Sin. With Bruce Morton. The Glaswegian comedian looks into the seven deadly sins. Tonight he examines sloth (1) (s) (610176)

10 Big Wave Dave's. Comedy series (s) (549276)

9am The Bridge. The final episode of the drama set in a small Dutch town just before the start of the Second World War (7) (s) (5141054)

5 World Tennis. Action from tournaments in the United States and Croatia (5689238)

5 Next Stop Hollywood: To the Moon, Alice. The story of a homeless family living on the set of a sitcom when not in use. Starring Julie Kavner (7) (1735431). Ends at 2.10

SATE

[illegible]

2000 (47967) 3.30 T
GBC News (19:15)

UK GOLD

7.00am The Sultans (7829818) 7.00 Sons and Daughters (7931653) 8.00 Sons and Daughters (7691818) 8.30 EastEnders (7690189) 9.00 The Bill (7614789) 9.30 Chinese Detective (6858721) 10.30 Big Dog (6696030) 11.35 The Sultans (5765644) 12.00 Sons and Daughters (7694949) 12.30pm Neighbours (6490653) 1.00 EastEnders (7690189)

4.00 The Princess and the Goblin (1735/60)

[illegible]

2.00pm Crazy from
School principal Chri

788181) 2.0 Garbage Pail Kids (8989) 3.0
Poo-Wee's Playhouse (9634) 3.30 Y
Choose 4.00 Teenage Mutant Hero Turt
(2450) 4.30 Where on Earth is Carmen
Diego? (8634) 5.00 Are You Afraid of
Dark (1479) 5.30 Tues. (2214) 6.00 Class
Explains It All (9127) 6.30-7.00 Roundhou
(1739)

DISCOVERY

4.00pm The Global Family (3218837) 4.
Waterways (3207271) 5.00 The Real W
(2849653) 5.56 California Off-B

(1950837) 6.00 Beyond 2000 (7079265)
7.00 The Deep Blue Expositions (1752634)
8.00 Volcanoes (1950837) 8.00
9.00 The X-Files (S5B9505) 9.30 Choppers
9.41(18059) 9.00 The Embrace of the
Samurai (1331106) 10.55-12.00 Nylons
Black (502011)

BRAVO

12.00 FILM: The Las Vegas Story (1952),
Starring Jane Russell, Vincent Price and
Victor Mature (2391214) 2.00pm
Thymingham (2384749) 3.00 My Time
in Rome (1914000) 4.00 Beverly Hills
Cop(s) (2392656) 5.00
6.00 American Express Crossbow
(1985) Wormie spy drama, with George
Peppard and Sophia Loren (7018101) 8.00
Hill Country (7018101) 9.00
The Tunnel (7332479) 7.30 John Wayne
5332276) 6.00 Thymingham (1785108)
7.00 The Road Home (1985555) 8.00
8.30 FILM: Sweeney (1977) John Tate
and Dennis Waterman uncover a government
conspiracy (1771045) 11.30-12.00 The
Green Hornet (2377634)

KU LIVING

9.00am Agony Hour (5026894) 7.00 Living
Magazine Highlights (5976301) 8.00 Day's
Of Our Lives (5976305) 8.00 The Fish Course
(2387545) 9.00 News At Ten (5976305)
(5955194) 9.30 News At Ten (5976305)
10.00 Times Travel (4945864) 10.30 Grassroots
(5976305) 11.00 Definition (483672) 11.30
The Today Show (1985555) 12.00
12.30pm Everyday You (2312436) 12.45
Best Of Kelly (5333031) 1.30 Your Baby And
Me (1985555) 2.00 The Real World (483672)
3.00 Living Magazine (5976305) 3.45
Clairings and Glamour (8106454) 3.45
4.00 The Real World (483672) 4.30
(7552721) 5.00 Rodio Drive (4956501) 5.30
Dale Smith's Summer Collection (7376301)
5.45 FILM: The Real World (483672)
6.00 (19747) Epic account of the life of a
federal state With Cecely Tyron (4956505)
6.30 The Real World (483672) 7.00
9.00 FILM: Blood Vows -- The Story of a
Mafia Wife (1977); Melissa Gilbert is uxorine
that she must kill her husband (4956505)
(5058052) 10.40 Grand Jury Into the Mob
(5976305) 11.00 Intuition (485653)
11.30-12.00 Housecalls (4973978)

FAMILY CHANNEL

5.00pm The Wonder Years (5478) 5.30
Alban Stars (42141) 6.00 WKRP in Cincinnati
(1127) 6.30 The New York Times (7.00)
At Clued Up (4947) 7.30 All Together Now
(1353) 8.00 Harts of the West (50452) 9.00
Kids Place (50452) 9.30
Kane (72943) 10.30 Newman (58383) 11.00
Loo Grant (56524) 12.00-1.00am Remm-
ington Stone (4747)

MTV

5.00am Awato online Wild Side (706758)
5.00am VJ Hour (59547) 11.00 Soul Train
5.20 Greatest Hits (53112) 1.00pm VJ
Smoke (370453) 3.30 Report (5820011)
4.45 FILM: The Movies (5921580) 4.00 News
(3787010) 4.15-5.00 (1976305) 4.30 Deal
With It (2062) 5.00 Music Non Stop (56356)
5.00am The Movies (5921580) 4.00 News
(101300) 5.00 Special Service (57759) 5.30
Believe and Don't Believe (2584) 11.00 Report
5.00am The Movies (5921580) 4.00 News
(101300) News (515285) 10.45 3.15
11.44-12.00 11.00 Rock Road (10455) 1.00am
VJ Mayhem (7250) 2.00 Video (515285)

TV ASIA

10.00am Persian Dawn (33198) 7.00 Asian
Morning (25241) 8.00 Asian Afternoon (10.00)
Bangali Film (245565) 1.00pm New Serial
(26301) 1.30 Hindi Film (122160) 4.30
Asian Morning (25241) 5.00
(7470) 7.00 New Serial (54547) 7.30 Zaban
Sambaral Ne (53631) 8.00 English News
(5058052) 9.00 News (515285) 10.45 3.15
11.44-12.00 11.00 Rock Road (10455) 1.00am
VJ Mayhem (7250) 2.00 Video (515285)

CARTOON NETWORK/TNT

Continuous cartoons from 5am to 7pm,
then TNT films as below.

7.00am The Last Time I Saw Paris (1954)
Elizabeth Taylor and Van Johnson star
in most famous love story since A Night
to Remember (1954)
9.10 In the Cool of the Day (1993) Jane
Fonda tells us Peter Finch, her husband's
best friend (4855555)
10.30 Mad About You (1989) Ann-Margret
finds love in Paris (5623626)
12.45am Latin Lorena (1963) Horacio Luna
falls in love with his wife's sister
Marcelina in South America (4956505)
2.45 Five Girls Named Melba (1951); An
American hostess is pursued by suitors. With Jane
Wyler (1955555)

Firms fail
to make
grade on
graduate
recruitingBY OUR INDUSTRIAL
CORRESPONDENT

COMPANIES are being swamped by job applicants because they have failed to adapt recruitment procedures to the "explosion" in the number of graduates, according to leading employment researchers.

While companies struggle to sift hundreds of graduate applications for a handful of top jobs, they face growing difficulty in finding good 18-year-olds to fill more junior posts. Incomes Data Services says. But instead of appointing graduates to a wider variety of roles, many blue chip companies have introduced psychometric analysis or three-day recruitment tests to try to identify elite candidates, research shows.

The employment group says that unless companies change their ways they face a recruitment logjam and the risk of a frustrated and dissatisfied workforce in the future. IDS says the reduction in middle-management has reduced companies' need for fast-management trainees. Instead, it suggests, firms should devolve responsibility for recruiting graduates to local units.

According to IDS, only retailers show signs of adapting. Asda and Iceland are praised for eroding the barrier between graduate and non-graduate employees. But other blue chip companies are struggling to cope with old policies. Ford had 4,000 applications for 150 graduate posts this year, Marks and Spencer had 7,000 for 300 vacancies and Christian Salvesen had 1,300 for just 12 graduate posts.

The need for new recruiting policies is becoming acute, IDS says. The ratio of school-leavers entering higher education has risen from one in seven to one in three in a decade. This year there are 160,000 graduates, up 11 per cent on 1993. A 14 per cent rise is expected next year. Yet the Association of Graduate Recruiters expects a rise of just 4 per cent in graduate appointments this year.



Fred Henderson, the Soffia/CMN chief negotiator, at the group's Cherbourg yard, said yesterday that Swan Hunter's fate was finely balanced.

SB pays \$2.9bn for
Sterling Winthrop

BY CARL MORTISHED

SMITHKLINE Beecham made a dramatic bid for supremacy in the worldwide over-the-counter medicines industry yesterday with the \$2.9 billion purchase of Sterling Winthrop from Eastman Kodak Company.

The deal brings together Sterling Health's powerful brands, including Phillips' Milk of Magnesia and Andrews Liver Salts with SB's Tums, Eno and Tagamet 100. The combination makes SB Consumer Healthcare number one worldwide in gastrointestinal medicines with a powerful position in painkillers. Sterling's Panadol and Bayer Aspirin in the US will complement SB's own Phensic and Ecorin, its American product.

Jan Leschly, SB's chief executive, said the deal was a landmark opportunity to make SB world leader in OTC

medicines. "Sterling Winthrop's extensive geographic reach and SmithKline Beecham's excellent brand portfolio creates a powerhouse in the increasingly important field of self-medication."

The combination of SB Consumer Healthcare and Sterling Health will produce sales of \$2 billion in 100 countries out of a global OTC market worth \$30 billion. Based in New York, Sterling is the largest OTC company in Latin America, second largest in France and Italy and fourth largest in the UK. According to SB, the deal will make the group world leader based on a number four position in the US, number one in Europe and leader in the rest of the world, excluding Japan.

SB is paying \$2.925 billion for Sterling, which last year had sales of \$1 billion and operating profits of \$162 mil-

lion. The effect of the acquisition on SB's earnings per share this year will be neutral, the company said, but thereafter it will enhance earnings. Funding for the deal will come from borrowings and a new issue of commercial paper. SB is setting aside a provision of about \$500 million to cover the costs of integrating Sterling Health and restructuring and rationalising the business.

SB will capitalise Panadol and some other Sterling brands as intangible assets based on an independent valuation. By including the brands in the balance sheet, SB will minimise the amount of goodwill written off on acquisition. Based on Sterling's unaudited net assets of \$372 million at the end of December, a complete write-off would have reduced SB's reserves by over \$2.5 billion.

SB's gearing will soar to a maximum of 300 per cent next year from current levels of 60 per cent. Gearing already reflects the \$2.3 billion purchase of Diversified Pharmaceutical Services in the spring but the company says interest cover, currently 20 times, will remain "at the top end of single digit figures" next year. The company said gearing will reduce significantly to below 100 per cent in 1996 "from internally generated cash and the proceeds from the sale of non-strategic businesses". These could include the sale of Lucozade and Ribena, SB's drinks.

The purchase of Sterling forms part of a drive by major healthcare groups to increase their share in the OTC market, which is currently growing at 6 per cent a year. SB expects that rate to increase owing to widespread efforts to control healthcare costs with increased use of OTC medicines.

SB hopes to increase sales with the enlarged marketing and salesforce. Hugh Collum, finance director, points to the example of SB's Elix, sold in 26 countries, while Sterling's Panadol is sold in 60 countries. "Where there is overlap we should be able to rationalise," he said.

Yesterday's agreement ends lengthy discussions between the two companies, but Eastman Kodak's formal decision to sell was made in May. In 1991, Sterling linked with Elf Sanofi, the French pharmaceutical group, in an alliance covering ethical pharmaceuticals and OTC products, but last June Sterling sold its \$1.1 billion turnover ethical division to Elf in a \$1.7 billion deal that involved the transfer to Sterling of Elf's interest in the OTC business.

Judgment day
dawns over
Swan Hunter
shipyard

BY ROSS TIEMAN AND KATE ALDERSON

THE fate of Swan Hunter, the last shipbuilding yard on Tyneside, and its 650 workers, is to be decided today. Soffia/CMN, the French group negotiating to buy the yard, will pull out unless it receives a clear sign from the Ministry of Defence that "Swan Hunter will be given a fair crack at MoD contracts in the future".

The confidence of the French consortium has been gravely undermined by an MoD attempt to renegotiate a contract for £57.7 million, agreed in July, for the completion of three frigates under construction when the yard went into receivership 15 months ago.

Fred Henderson, chief negotiator for the French group, flew back to Britain yesterday after a weekend of talks in San Tropez with Iskander Safa, the Lebanese-born head of the French consortium.

"It is so finely balanced that it is not a case of financial judgment," Mr Henderson said upon arrival. "It is more a case of our feelings about likely future treatment by the MoD."

Last week, Roger Freeman, the defence procurement minister, offered publicly to meet Soffia/CMN to discuss an MoD demand for a £700,000 cut in the price agreed to finish the ships.

But, according to Mr Henderson: "He sent along two very junior officials who had no authority to negotiate whatsoever." They had suggested the MoD might be willing to settle for a £350,000 cut, he said.

"We have to consider whether this is a coded signal for us not to waste any more time and money chasing Swan Hunter," Mr Henderson said.

In a prepared statement, the MoD last night said that Mr Freeman had expressed "great disappointment" that Soffia/CMN had "rejected the MoD's proposal for pricing the contract". The statement added: "Mr Freeman hopes that in the interests of the future of the yard, CMN will be prepared to meet him."

Eddie Darke, union convener at Swan Hunter, said:

"The way these negotiations are being conducted does not exactly inspire the workers with a lot of confidence." He said workers were getting angry at the behaviour of both sides. "The sooner both sides sit down and talk and talk and talk, the better it will be for the workers," he added.

Soffia/CMN has offered to buy the yard from the receivers, Ed James and Price Waterhouse, for £5 million, provided it can win an 18-month MoD contract to tide it over until export orders can be secured.

Because of defence cutbacks, four of Britain's warship yards, Swan Hunter, VSEL, Yarrow and Vosper Thornycroft, are struggling to survive on a reduced workload. Directors at CMN, which builds fast patrol boats in Cherbourg both for export and for the French navy, say they are confident of their ability to find export orders for Swan Hunter.

However, the receivers have told Mr Henderson they will make redundant Swan's 100-strong design team, essential to win any new work, unless they have clear evidence, by tomorrow, that the Soffia/CMN takeover will proceed.

The original agreement between the MoD and the receivers, signed in May last year, set the receiver a target price of £57.3 million for the work.

If the job was completed below target, the receiver was to receive a £1.5 million bonus, plus half of any savings. To limit its exposure to costs overruns, the MoD set a ceiling of £61.5 million on the work.

When the receivers conducted a progress review in July, they found they were on course to complete the job for £56 million. So with the resulting bonus payment, they expected to be paid £57.5 million in total.

Based on that calculation, the MoD offered on July 19 to pay Soffia/CMN £57.7 million to complete the work - for a fixed price that eliminated all risk for the MoD.

Soffia/CMN says that the MoD should honour its agreement.

Dispute delays M&S debit card move

BY LINDSAY COOK, BUSINESS EDITOR

A DISPUTE about bank charges is holding up the use of debit cards in Marks and Spencer stores.

The United Kingdom's most profitable retailer, headed by Sir Richard Greenbury, has had successful trials in the use of debit cards, such as Switch and Connect, in three of its stores and wants to extend to its whole network.

However, the banks concerned want to charge the retailer more for handling the payments by plastic card than they do for cheques.

A spokesman said that there had been Switch trials in three

stores. "The trials have gone quite successfully. The only thing stopping us are the interchange fees. We are negotiating to get a mutually acceptable fee. The paperless system should be cheaper than clearing cheques. We should not have to pay a penalty."

The trials have taken place over two years at Camden in London, Fossepark in Leicester, and Nottingham. It is planned to phase in the acceptance of debit cards gradually over its 263 stores.

M&S, which banks with Midland, has remained alone

in the high street in not accepting any bank payment cards. John Lewis, which does not accept credit cards, has accepted debit cards for some time.

When Barclays became the first to launch a debit card in the 1970s, it alienated many retailers by attempting to charge them far more for processing Connect card payments than it did for cheque transactions.

The bank also insisted that those retailers that accepted payments by debit card should also take its Barclaycard credit card as well.



Sir Richard: store trials

Doubts on Euro Disney
send shares tumbling

BY OUR CITY STAFF

FRESH doubts among investors over the viability of Euro Disney prompted a slump in shares in the theme park yesterday.

The shares hit a new low of Fr7.75 before bouncing back to Fr8.05, down 15.4 per cent. Trading on the Paris Bourse was twice suspended because of the speed of the price fall.

Selling began on Friday after French leisure company analysts began revising their views on the project, which has been plagued by heavy losses since its opening in

April 1992. Financial restructuring that cut its debts to £1.9 billion earlier this year was supposed to have improved viability and created scope for lower entrance charges and improved marketing.

But French analysts question whether the theme park on the outskirts of Paris can achieve the 11 million visitors it is seeking this year, including almost 5 million from France. One said: "This means it is expecting 8.6 per cent of the population to visit the park. It remains to be seen."

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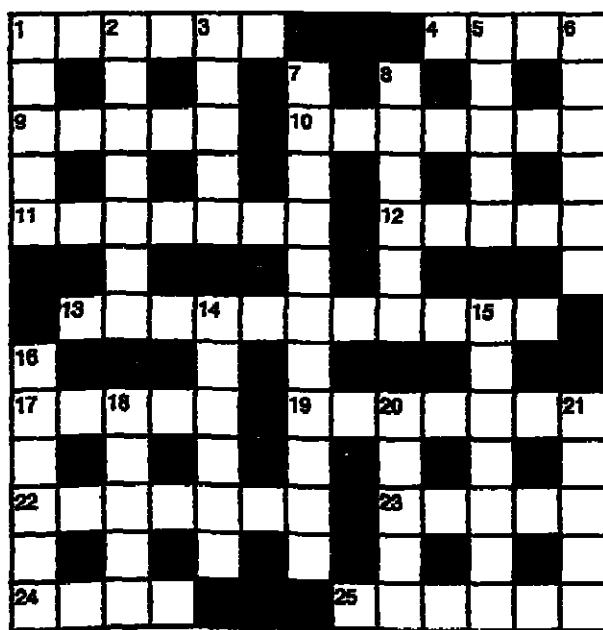
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TIMES TWO
CROSSWORD

No 253

ACROSS

- 1 Stander (6)
- 4 Outstanding person (4)
- 9 Canvas support (5)
- 10 Giving complete attention (3,4)
- 11 Put (weapon) away (7)
- 12 Soft shaft of light (5)
- 13 Conscious neglect (of responsibility) (11)
- 17 Unfriendly, uninvolved (5)
- 19 Enicer (7)
- 22 Make more palatable (7)
- 23 Serving of sandwiches (5)
- 24 S American ostrich-like bird (4)
- 25 Steal (6)

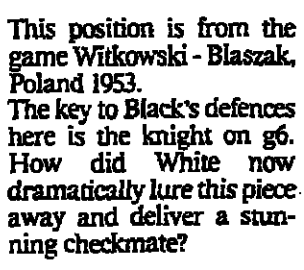
DOWN

- 1 Particles left at bottom of cup (5)
- 2 Wide-angle (lens) (4-3)
- 3 Fine, tax: cheat (5)
- 5 Track down (5)
- 6 Take up again; summary (6)
- 7 Be extremely nervous (4,7)
- 8 Trifling; snub (6)
- 14 Decadent, exhausted (6)
- 15 Push oneself where not wanted (7)
- 16 Title of Roman emperors (6)
- 18 Very fat (5)
- 20 Border country (5)
- 21 Raised strip of land (5)

SOLUTION TO NO 252

ACROSS: 1 Pale 4 Legal Aid 8 Live down 9 Orgy 10 Het up 11 Staying 13 Toledo 15 Violet 18 Head off 20 Beast 23 Diva 24 Go halves 25 Skeleton 26 Push

DOWN: 2 Aside 3 Execute 4 Loop 5 Gentive 6 Loopy 7 Ingenu 10 Hot 12 Dogfight 14 Obelisk 16 Overlap 17 Tot 19 Drawl 21 Specs 22 Thin



This position is from the game Witkowski - Blaszk, Poland 1953.

The key to Black's defence here is the knight on g6. How did White now dramatically lure this piece away and deliver a stunning checkmate?

Solution, page 37

Raymond Keene, page 4

By Philip Howard

BARLOW

- a. A knife
- b. A stackyard
- c. To malingering

BROMPTON

- a. A crimson or white stock
- b. A one-horse trap
- c. Religious hysteria

CHINO

- a. The Chinese rhinoceros
- b. Petty cash
- c. Khaki trousers

FASCIOLE

- a. A prickly band
- b. A bundle of sticks
- c. A spin at skating

Answers on page 37

SELECTED TITLES FROM TIMES BOOKS:

The Times Guides: International Finance £9.74, Japan £9.74, the Middle East £9.74, the Nations of the World NEW £9.74, the Peoples of Europe (H-back) £16.74, The Times Good University Guide 1994-5 £9.74, English Style and Usage (H-back) £8.74, The Times Illustrated World History £13.99, The Times Maps: The World (4" x 26") Price £5.49, Ireland (22" x 29") Price £3.49, The Times Night Sky 1994 £4. Prices include P&P (UK). Cheques payable to Adam Ltd, 51 Manor Lane, London SE13 5QW. Return delivery. Tel 081-852 4575 (24hrs) No credit cards.